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U.S. Aides Report

Mideast Gap Cut To a Few Issues

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The intense shuttle negotiations of the last few days have reduced differences to two or three points in the draft language of the projected Egyptian-Israeli accord, U.S. officials said today.

Northern aboard Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Air Force jet en route from Alexandria to Jerusalem were told that besides these remaining points, which have symbolic if not substantive importance, much of the paperwork for the accord, such as supporting annexes, protocols and memorandums of understanding, have not been completely agreed upon.

As a result, despite earlier reports in Egypt that the accord would be initiated by Egyptian and Israeli officials on Friday, Mr. Kissinger does not expect to be able to conclude the negotiations before Sunday or Monday at the earliest.

The negotiations are now in the intense, drafting stage, with the Egyptians, Israelis and Americans working from the same basic text proposed by the United States.

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived in Alexandria last night to confer with President Anwar Sadat, met President Sadat, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, and the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gurnay, again today before returning to Israel this evening for the fourth time on this trip, to resume talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his associates.

Back to Alexandria

Mr. Kissinger will go back to Alexandria tomorrow and may return here tomorrow night.

There is a cautious aspect to this "diplomatic shuttle" in that despite the widespread optimism in both the Israeli and Egyptian press that a second-stage military disengagement agreement is all but signed, Mr. Kissinger has continued to warn in the final stages, some unexpected snag could unravel the accord.

Some in the party attribute the attitude to the normal caution of a mediator and others to the caution of a man who failed in March trying to bring about a similar accord.

All major principles have been agreed to, all sides agree. The remaining issues are such as these: Will Egypt agree to make public in the text of the agreement its secret assurance to Israel

to allow Israeli-bound cargo to transit the Suez Canal? Will Israel be assured openly on the freedom of navigation in the area?

Drafting must also be completed on the annexes relating to the presence of U.S. personnel in the Sinai mountain passes, the running of early-warning stations and on the duties and obligations of the military teams from Egypt and Israel that will have to work out technical questions on putting the accord into effect.

Moreover, the Americans and Israelis have not finished work on the memorandum of understanding setting forth the U.S. commitments to Israel in connection with Israel's approval of the accord.

The United States is undertaking a series of political, economic and military steps such as recommending about \$2.4 billion in aid this year and helping Israel gain assurances that, in return for the Abu Rudeis oil field to be given back to Egypt, Israel will be able to import freely its oil needs.

Report Denied

The Abu Rudeis output amounts to 55 per cent of Israel's needs and Jerusalem has asked for \$250 million in aid yearly as well as assurances that, in case of a renewed oil boycott, the United States will help out Israel in case Iran, its regular supplier, reneges.

But Mr. Kissinger's aides strongly denied a published report in the Boston Globe today that said the United States had agreed to supply military escorts for tankers in an emergency.

Meanwhile, in Israel, the ruling Labor party of Mr. Rabin stepped up efforts to sell the accord to the coalition that governs the country and that would have to approve the accord in the Knesset (parliament).

Some detractors were reported against the accord, including that of former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who at one time had been a strong proponent of interim, step-by-step measures, but who now opposes giving up the lengths of the Mitla and Gidi Passes for the concessions made by Egypt.

His colleague in the Rabin wing, Defense Minister Shimon Peres, defended the projected agreement because of the degree of U.S. involvement in it, including 150 civilians slated for duty at the early-warning systems.

The law, issued in the form of a decree bearing the signature of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, also curbed the constitutional rights of Spaniards by giving police unrestricted rights to search homes and to hold suspects for up to five days without a formal charge.

It put additional curbs on the press and formally outlawed all groups that, in the opinion of the authorities, practice, advocate or condone political violence. It specifically listed the already outlawed Communist party, anarchist and separatist groups.

The government described the law as an "adjustment" of Spain's "juridical deficiencies to the nature of the attacks to which it has been subjected." Opposition sources and journalists said they feared it will also be a catch-all



LISBON TAKE-OVER—Office of the Armed Forces Propaganda Division is guarded after it was occupied by commandos of Gen. Otelo de Carvalho's security unit.



POLICE DISARMED—Demonstrator in Leiria, northern Portugal, points pistol to force policemen to disarm following another night of protests by foes of Communists.

New Anti-Terrorist Decree

Spain Sets Death in Political Killings

MADRID, Aug. 27 (UPI).—In a law designed to end a wave of political violence, the government today prescribed the death penalty for all persons convicted of killing a policeman, civil servant or member of the armed forces for political ends.

The law, issued in the form of a decree bearing the signature of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, also curbed the constitutional rights of Spaniards by giving police unrestricted rights to search homes and to hold suspects for up to five days without a formal charge.

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device enabling the government to suppress dissent.

The decree is the government's reaction to a wave of political assassinations, kidnappings and bombings that has killed more than 20 persons this year, among them a policeman, a civil servant and a member of the armed forces for political ends.

The law on the prevention of terrorism was approved by the Cabinet on Friday. Its contents remained a secret until today when it entered into force with its publication in the State Bulletin.

It said the death penalty will be mandatory not only for the slayers of persons "representing authority or its agents," but also for those who harm or kill kidnappers.

Other main provisions of the law are:

- The construction of hideouts, the sheltering of suspected terrorists and the clandestine crossing of the Spanish border by supporters of outlawed organizations will be punished with jail from six to 12 years.
- The same punishment will be applied for the unauthorized manufacture, the transport or possession of explosives, the unjustified possession of books on guerrilla warfare or of plans for the manufacture of arms and bombs, and the perpetration of bomb scares.
- Lawyers defending accused terrorists will be stripped of their mandate and declared unfit to act in such cases for one year "if they ignore warnings by the court president and continue to disturb proceedings."
- Civil servants acting negligently in the prevention or prosecution of terrorism will be suspended immediately and taken before a disciplinary court.

The law also introduced jail sentences of six months to six years and fines of up to 500,000 pesetas (about \$8,000) for "openly or implicitly" defending or advocating the use of political violence, for expressing solidarity with persons tried under the anti-terrorist law or for criticizing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Island Adds to Lisbon Crisis

Madeira Hints at Split If Gonçalves Remains

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Military commanders on Madeira warned President Francisco de Costa Gomes today that the Atlantic island might break away from Portugal if Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves continued in office.

With the concurrent threat of a breakdown of the Azores and a dangerous split between northern Portugal and Lisbon, the President thus remained under pressure to dismiss his Premier, whom powerful military and civilian forces are arrayed for this alleged pro-Communist leanings.

In the seashore battle that has divided the country to a degree unprecedented since the beginning of the revolution in April of last year, each side continued to stand fast despite setbacks for both that caused a picture of political confusion and chaos.

The commander and his officers on Madeira, where anti-Communist sentiment is overwhelming, told the President that they were "extremely preoccupied with the consequences of the continuation of a minority and unpopular central government, which are felt in the resurgence of independence sentiment that is spreading through large sectors of the population with great risks for national unity."

Demonstrations

The threat to national unity was also manifested by simultaneous demonstrations in Lisbon and Oporto. In Lisbon, Communist marchers in a newly established front with a few extreme-left groups in a demonstration against threats to the revolution and in favor of the Premier.

But it was equivocal support because a large part of the 10,000 people who gathered in front of the presidential palace of Belem tonight came to back a political system of popular assemblies that would dispense with political parties and other Western forms of democracy. There were few signs in favor of the Premier, whose alliance with the Communists has alienated the extreme left as well as the center and extreme right. But Gen. Goncalves and his cabinet, well-credited any political support they can find, nonetheless welcomed the march as a positive step in holding back "the reactionary wave."

In Oporto, capital of a region that has been an anti-Communist and anti-Goncalves rampage for weeks, the Socialists rallied to call for the Premier's dismissal as well as to protest the reinstatement of the northern military commander, Brig. Gen. Eurico Corrocho. Gen. Corrocho, the only one of four regional commanders backing the Premier, had been suspended because of a movement against him among his officers.

Red Offices Sacked

In Leiria, 80 miles north of Lisbon, three successive days of violence in which one person died culminated today in the sacking of Communist headquarters, the target of anti-Communist since Sunday. Attacks continued in other towns as well. The split between a part of industrial Lisbon and the more

conservative rural north conformed to historical tradition by which insurrectional moves against the central government have originated in northern cities.

While the public battle over the Premier and his Communist allies continued, the long drama also continued to be played behind closed doors. The military forces seeking to oust Gen. Goncalves were reported to have suffered a setback when Gen. Carlos Fabiao, the army chief of staff, appeared no longer willing to head a substitute government.

There have been reports that

Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the military security chief, has also wavered in his opposition to the Premier. But Gen. Carvalho acted decisively early this morning against the Premier by sending groups of commandos with tanks to seize various centers occupied by the political and propaganda wing of the general staff, called the Fifth Division, heavily influenced by the Communists and prone to act on its own in defending the Premier.

When its officers sought to assemble in a kind of sit-in, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

To Nearby Island

Timor Governor Flees From Besieged Capital

JAKARTA, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The governor of Portuguese Timor fled from the besieged capital of Dili today and moved the colony's government to the island of Atauro, 15 miles to the north.

Gov. Lemos Pires and his staff were aboard one of several vessels towed from the harbor capital by the freighter Macdill.

After the freighter left the governor at Atauro, it set sail for Darwin, Australia, with 722 refugees aboard—481 Portuguese, 240 Chinese and an Australian.

The captain of the ship radioed that mortar fire had intensified today in the capital, torn by a civil war. He reported that hundreds of refugees still were awaiting ships.

An Indonesian Navy destroyer was reported in the vicinity of Dili harbor under orders to remove the Indonesian consul, his staff and Indonesian refugees. Other Indonesian Navy destroyers were also reported on route.

Three to five Indonesian merchant ships also were reported on the way to Timor to pick up refugees, Western and Indonesian sources said.

Diplomatic sources said Indonesia was still waiting for an invitation from Portugal to intervene and restore order on the island. Portugal holds the eastern half of the island and Indonesia administers the western half. The sources said they believed para-military units of the Indonesian Army were on alert to move should the decision be made.

The fighting erupted two weeks ago between the island's two largest political groups, the rightist Democratic Union of Timor and the leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Freltin).

Democratic Union troops, fearing Freltin would gain control because of increasing Communist influence in Portugal, seized key installations on the island Aug. 11.

Freltin troops retaliated by retaking some of the installations, touching off the civil war.

Both groups favor independence from Portugal, but the Democratic Union wants gradual change with some links to Portugal while Freltin favors immediate independence.

Refugees reaching Darwin this week told of atrocities by the opposing factions, including the slaughter of women and children.

Mrs. Peron Is Said to Drop Army Chief, Yielding to Foes

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—President Isabel Peron was reported by military sources today to have accepted the resignation of her army commander after intense military pressure and troop movements in the capital.

The sources said that Gen. Alberto Numa Laplane was being replaced by Gen. Carlos Delia Larroca, commander of the Cordoba-based Third Army Corps and one of five top generals who had demanded his dismissal.

Gen. Delia Larroca, a 52-year-old cavalry officer who is an Olympic equestrian, flew to an army base outside Buenos Aires early today and was said to be awaiting his official appointment. President Peron tonight called

a meeting of her Cabinet and other supporters, including the Senate speaker, Hiale Luder, who would take over as interim president in Mrs. Peron's absence.

Gen. Numa Laplane's involvement earlier this month in the appointment of Col. Vicente Damasco to head the Interior Ministry had caused discord in army garrisons opposed to military backing for Mrs. Peron's troubled government. Col. Damasco yesterday resigned his army command.

Her refusal to accept the army commander's resignation after yesterday caused fears of a military coup d'etat. Loyal regiments were deployed around Government House, army headquarters and the presidential residence last night.

But a second resignation offer by Gen. Numa Laplane was accepted by the President today, the sources said, raising hopes for an end to the crisis in the armed forces.

Gen. Delia Larroca and five other officers still in duty were involved in a plot against the late President Juan Peron in 1951. Another of the military plotters, Alejandro Lanusse, was president of Argentina from 1971 to 1973. His resignation paved the way for the return of Peron, who died last year and was succeeded by Mrs. Peron, his third wife.

In African affairs, Haile Selassie's courage and his tenacity as a nationalist gave him a position of leadership among such anti-colonialist statesmen as Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Sekou Touré of Guinea and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Despite his autocratic rule, the Emperor represented independence from overt foreign domination as well as the arduous acquisition of foreign economic aid.

It was Haile Selassie who convened the first meeting of the Organization of African Unity in 1963 and devised the charter for the 30-nation bloc, with headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Ironically, Haile Selassie initiated the changes that led to his downfall—the military training program that exposed Ethiopian officers to representative institutions in the United States.

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Gen. Alberto Laplane

U.S. Seems Ready to Become Top Outside Force in Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The United States seems destined to emerge from the present negotiations for a new Egyptian-Israeli accord as the major outside power in the Middle East, in the view of Arab, Israeli and U.S. officials.

According to the officials, the United States is due to be deeply involved not only in future Middle East peacekeeping efforts but also in the political, economic and military affairs of Israel, Egypt and other countries in the area.

This assessment was made in interviews as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger appeared near the end of negotiating a second agreement between Israel and Egypt for separation of forces in the Sinai. The first accord was reached in January 1974.

Israel's foreign minister, Yigal Allon, said yesterday that "remarkable progress" had been made in the last few days toward a second Sinai accord, but Israeli officials expressed no more than hope that they would obtain the Egyptian concessions they wanted.

Role Shifts

The U.S. role has shifted from that of an ordinary intermediary to that of a direct participant in the negotiations and the deepening involvement has been unsettling to some of Mr. Kissinger's aides. They wonder if the United States is not getting too involved.

The process, however, has been started and, in the view of most officials interviewed, it will be difficult to stop.

One of Washington's main goals in this process, officials point out, is a further minimization of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

The role of the Soviet Union in the area is mainly as an arms supplier and contributor to industrial development in Arab countries. If the present trend continues, the officials say, the United States will soon begin selling arms to Egypt, as it has done to other Middle Eastern countries.

In view of the moves toward a deep and continuing involvement,

Haile Selassie, Deposed Last Year as Ethiopia's Emperor, Dies at 83

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 27 (AP).—Haile Selassie, 83, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, died today, according to the Ethiopian government. A servant found him dead in his bed, the government report said. He had been reported to be suffering from a serious prostate ailment for the last year.

NEW YORK (NYT).—A symbol of regal power for almost half a century, His Imperial Majesty the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Haile Selassie I, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia, ruled his ancient kingdom as a medieval autocrat until he was deposed last September and put under house arrest.

Haile Selassie's kingdom was a wild and sprawling country of 455,000 square miles and 36 million people (an accepted guess in the absence of any census) comprising a score of tribes, at least one so primitive that its men castrated their enemies to win favor with an intended bride.

Of the dominant Amhara tribe, Haile Selassie was born in Ejarsa Gora, in a mud and wattle house, on July 23, 1892. He was named Li Tafari Makonnen and he was the only legitimate son of Ras Makonnen, governor of Harar, to survive infancy.

The boy's father was a cousin

and close ally of Emperor Menelik II, who was without a legitimate direct male heir. When Ras Makonnen died in 1906, his son, who already had a rudimentary education and spoke French, was summoned to the court at Addis Ababa, where he was further schooled both in book learning and in the devious intrigues of Menelik's household.

Tafari was passed over on the death of Menelik II in 1913 in favor of the Emperor's grandson Li Tafari, a handsome, disolute and athletic young man.

Li Tafari, who was never formally crowned, was converted to Islam and excommunicated by the Ethiopian church. And in the palace coup that followed, Tafari made himself the heir presumptive to the throne and regent for Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik, who was proclaimed Empress.

Emerging as the strong man, Tafari got rid of the husband of the Empress, putting her under his control, and capturing Li Tafari, imprisoned him for the rest of his life in golden chains. Friction between the Empress and her regent grew in the late 1920s. Believing in 1928 that she had the upper hand, the empress attempted a coup, but she was thwarted by Tafari, who forced



Haile Selassie

her to crown him King of Ethiopia. Two years later, after her mysterious death, Tafari was crowned Emperor and took the name of Haile Selassie, which means "Power of the Holy Trinity."

The Emperor looked emaciated and was only 5 feet 4 inches tall. But he managed to convey an imposing presence and an air of cold command whether he was seated at his desk in military uniform with a blazing array of decorations across his chest; or whether he was standing, caped, on the rostrum of the League of Nations; or whether, seated bolt upright in his green or maroon Rolls Royce, he was motor-ing through the dusty streets of Addis Ababa as his subjects lay prostrate while he passed.

Emotional Enigma

What helped to make Haile Selassie so physically imposing was his bearded and dark-complexioned face, his aquiline nose over full lips and his steady, penetrating black eyes.

The limit of his emotional expression was a smile, so enigmatic that his feelings seemed deeply mysterious.

Around the clock, he was guarded by lions and cheetahs, protected by imperial bodyguards, trailed by pet papiion dogs, flanked

Muzorewa Confident of Victory

Nationalist Derides Smith Idea Of Accord With Tribal Chiefs

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 27 (AP).—A black nationalist leader warned today that Prime Minister Ian Smith cannot bring peace to Rhodesia by negotiating a political agreement with "the chiefs and a few sellouts."

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the African National Council, issued his warning in Livingstone, Zambia, after the collapse of constitutional talks between ANC leaders and the head of this country's white-minority government.

Mr. Smith said that he would turn tribal chiefs and other less militant blacks who would settle for a promise of black-majority rule sometime in the future rather than demand black power now.

"If he's going to go to the chiefs and other African groups, we say good luck," Bishop Muzorewa said. "We feel that whatever agreement he reaches

with the chiefs and a few sellouts will be completely wiped out by the ANC movement because of its causes and strength."

The bishop said he hoped that Mr. Smith would "come back to his senses and negotiate with us."

Cause of Breakdown

The Prime Minister and the ANC leaders met most of Monday on the Zambian-Rhodesian border in what was supposed to be the preliminary to negotiations for a new constitution to end the 2 1/2-year-old guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

The talks broke down over Mr. Smith's demand that further negotiations be held inside Rhodesia and the ANC's demand for black "exiles' immunity from arrest in Rhodesia."

Bishop Muzorewa charged that Mr. Smith had not wanted to negotiate with the ANC and said that his attitude was "very consistent with the effort which he made to wreck the talks."

"He hoped we would refuse to go to Rhodesia," the bishop said. "We accepted all the points brought to the table, with minor amendments." He did not elaborate on the points or the amendments.

The failure of the talks was a blow to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, who had prevailed on the ANC leaders and Mr. Smith to meet.

Amin Assails Kaunda

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (AP).—Uganda President Idi Amin, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, today criticized President Kaunda's meeting with Mr. Vorster.

Field Marshal Amin was quoted by the state-run Ugandan radio, monitored here, as telegraphing OAU Secretary-General William Eteki Mboumoua in Addis Ababa: "I am strongly suggesting that President Kaunda be banned from attending meetings of the OAU . . . His secret meeting with Vorster is a clear indication that he is doing nothing other than selling the people of Africa to the racist leaders and the imperialist minority regime in southern Africa. This is enough to indicate that Kaunda is a great enemy of our continent."

Mr. Kaunda stayed away from the recent OAU summit meeting in Kampala at which President Amin was elected chairman of the pan-African body.

Among those reportedly fired was Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Edwin Ogbu.

In New York, a Nigerian spokesman at the UN said that Mr. Ogbu had been recalled by the new government. He said that he had no further information.

Baring of Finances

The new regime also has ordered all former military state government, their ministers and federal commissioners to make their finances public. And all federal and state officials have been ordered to remain in the country until further notice.

A former Cabinet official, Anthony Enahoro, who held the portfolios of labor and information in the Gowon government, was removed from a plane at Lagos Airport this week, minutes before departure for Ghana. His passport was impounded by security police, authoritative sources said.

In the current purge, press reports claim that huge sums of money are missing from state treasuries. In one case, in Lagos State, the equivalent of \$11 million was reportedly unaccounted for.

Brig. Olusegun Obasanjo, chief of defense and the No. 2 man in the new government behind Brig. Murtala Muhammed, said this week at his first meeting with the press that the retirements were being based on health grounds, efficiency, age and reported or proven malpractices.

"The ills of the past are well known," he said, "and these we intend to cure."

The government, meanwhile, announced the take-over today of the only two universities not already under its control.

The two are the Ahmadu Bello University, which was run by and serves six northern Nigerian states, and the University of Ife, which was owned by the Western State government.



For the third day, rioting townspeople of Leiria attempt to storm and sack the Communist headquarters. Here, they set a car afire, saying it was owned by a Communist.

Madeira Warns of Break Over Gonçalves

(Continued from Page 1)

President ordered them to disband and continued defiance led to orders to Gen. Carvalho to throw them out.

Even before the Fifth Division was attacked, the Cabinet had issued a statement expressing its "preoccupation with the constitutional situation that has been seen in the last few days." The

Cabinet added that it intended to continue to meet the responsibilities conferred upon it by the President but did not mention the President's restrictions on it as a "transitory" government whose existence could be counted on days.

For the first time, a Communist-dominated newspaper, *Diário de Lisboa*, acknowledged

that the President wanted the Premier to go and said this could happen as early as tomorrow. The paper ascribed to the President the intention of settling the crisis by appointing the Premier chief of staff of the armed forces, a post the President now holds, and making the navy chief of staff, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, premier.

Paris, Trying to Stem Unrest, Bans Corsica Separatist Unit

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—The French government moved firmly today to stem a wave of unrest in Corsica by outlawing a separatist group whose members killed two policemen last week.

The ban on the group, Action for the Rebirth of Corsica, was ordered under a law covering subversive movements posing a threat to state security. "The situation forces the government to be firm toward the perpetrators of these incidents," Cabinet spokesman Andre Rossi said.

But the government ban may have aided the cause of the ARC.

There has been speculation that the ARC provoked the shooting incident last Friday at an Aleria farm to gain more support among the island's 270,000 persons, always resentful at being governed from the mainland.

"We believe the government has made another mistake," ARC secretary-general Max Simeoni said on learning of the ban. "The fight continues . . . let them not try to obstruct our cause, which is to obtain the juridical recognition of the Corsican people at any price, by peaceful means or otherwise."

"Very soon, there will be a demonstration in Corsica that will not necessarily be a street demonstration," Mr. Simeoni warned.

Leaders of the movement, which claims 7,000 followers, earlier said they would go underground if the organization were banned.

In Bastia, Corsica's largest city, the mayor called tonight for a referendum on autonomy from France. Jean Zucarelli, who is also a National Assembly deputy, said, "I think the Corsican people have to be consulted about the autonomy problem. It has to be done quickly and the constitution authorizes it, by a referendum if need be."

Preparing for more trouble, the government today dispatched police units with armored cars to the island, 120 miles off the Mediterranean coast of France.

The separatists are a minority among the island's population, but their claims of economic exploitation by the central government have been greeted sympathetically.

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After Russia, India Support Dacca

New Asia Subcontinent Ties Seen

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (NYT).—When the Soviet Union formally recognized the new government of Bangladesh early this week, after days of behind-the-scenes maneuvering, the government radio at Dacca quickly broadcast a news bulletin saying: "The Soviet Union assured complete cooperation and friendly relations with the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Soviet Union also welcomed the decision of Bangladesh to promote and maintain friendly relations, understanding and cooperation."

The recognition marked the end of the first phase of a possible shift in international relations in the Asian subcontinent, a shift likely to have effects on both India and Pakistan and, through them, perhaps on their respective big-power allies, the Soviet Union and China.

According to diplomats and other well-informed analysts here and elsewhere, it is still too early to chart the course of the government of Khondakar Mustaque Ahmed, the former foreign trade minister who took office as President a few hours after President Mujibur Rahman was slain at his home in a military coup early on Aug. 15.

Views Modified

But after the first diplomatic sparring and posturing, the Soviet Union and India, having first taken a negative view of the coup, seem to have moderated their position, and so, apparently, have the Pakistanis, who at first could scarcely conceal their satisfaction.

"What follows now is a long period of testing on all sides," predicted an Asian diplomat with years of experience in the subcontinent.

Sheikh Mujib, the Bangladesh independence movement's leader who turned out to be a calamously ineffective administrator, was a fast friend of India and the Soviet Union, and both countries were influential in his government.

During the 3 1/2 years of the independence of the poor and overpopulated land that used to be East Pakistan, the Russians helped in its fledgling industrialization, and the Indians, whose defeat of Pakistan in the war of 1971 had guaranteed Bangladesh's independence, have kept up trade ties.

After the coup in Dacca, Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, raised the question of whether "forces hostile" to the aspirations of the Bangladesh people might now exert "an influence on future developments."

And an Indian government spokesman warned that "we cannot remain unaffected by these political developments in a neighboring country."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a strongly worded personal letter to Sheikh Mujib, expressing her "sorrow over his tragic death" and lauding him "as a great national leader and statesman . . . and champion of the cause of goodwill and cooperation in the subcontinent."

But on Monday, after a meeting here with the Bangladesh high commissioner, or ambassador, Mrs. Gandhi stated that India "reciprocated the feelings of friendship and regard for Bangladesh."

According to the official version of the meeting, the envoy from Dacca recalled "the shared struggle and sacrifice of the two countries for the independence

of Bangladesh," and promised "friendship, fraternity and peace" along the 1,500-mile border that the two countries share.

Meanwhile, the Pakistanis and the Chinese, who were speaking favorably of the new government in Dacca right after the coup,

have said much less in the days since then.

Yesterday afternoon, apparently attempting to conciliate Pakistan, President Ahmed affirmed that he looked forward "to the establishment of normal relations with Pakistan."

Dutch Barge Blockade Ends After Government Plan Loses

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27.—A three-day barge-men's blockade of Dutch ports ended today when parliament rejected government proposals that would have resulted in barge-men competing for business.

The barge-men's 21-year-old leader, Leo van Laak, called on his colleagues to stop the blockade when 19 of the 12 political

parties in parliament rejected a government proposal to replace the 42-year-old system of freight distribution with a free enterprise system.

The approximately 2,000 barge-men opposed the plan because they said it would make their work more competitive, reduce the number of barges and result in a large number of them becoming jobless.

The government had threatened to call in police and the navy to end the siege if the barge-men did not remove their craft.

Mr. Van Laak, speaking on television, said parliament's rejection meant the barge-men's main demand had been met. He said that he had received guarantees that the load allocation system would be improved and better facilities provided for scrapping old craft.

The striking barge-men—about a quarter of the Netherlands's 8,000-strong barge force—had succeeded since Monday in stopping traffic on the country's canals and waterways, and creating havoc in the economy. Port authorities said Rotterdam was losing \$100,000 a day in port duties alone.

A blockade of Rotterdam was lifted yesterday. Inland traffic has been paralyzed for three days, with freight piling on docks.

The Timgden Canal from the North Sea to Amsterdam was cleared today after 40 barges sailed away at dawn. The blockade and there released 12 ships in port and let nine more pass up the canal.

Moscow Bids Neutral Reds Reject Mao

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (NYT).—The Kremlin, in its most authoritative broadside against China in recent months, has urged a policy of "resisting Maoism" and warning that any Communists remaining neutral would be serving the "anti-Marxist" interests of Peking.

Moscow avoided suggesting what specific action should be taken against China. But its call appeared to mark a new stage in Soviet efforts to discredit the policies of Mao Tse-tung within the Communist movement.

The inherent warning appeared directed against Communist parties like those of Yugoslavia and Romania that have tried to remain aloof from the running feud between the two major Communist powers.

The Kremlin's case was laid out in a 10,000-word editorial in the current issue of the theoretical journal *Pravda*, which is published bi-monthly by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party.

In a bid for broader support, Communist asserted that the problem of China had outgrown the bounds of the Communist movement. "In our days, Maoism carries a danger for the people of all states, regardless of their social systems," the journal continued in the unsigned 21-page article.

Communist declared that "the ideological, theoretical and practical activity of Maoist-Leninists in the present conditions is aimed at smashing Maoism theoretically and politically as an anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist course hostile to the entire contemporary revolutionary movement."

Communist implied that the Kremlin was not advocating banning the Chinese Communists from the world Communist movement, as has been previously charged. But it made plain that the Soviet leadership did not feel reconciliation was possible with the present regime headed by Chairman Mao.

It seemed unlikely that the article portended any new physical frictions between the Soviet Union and China along the Far-Eastern border. But some Western diplomats felt that Moscow had opted for a tougher line against Peking and was anxious to see that other Communist parties followed.

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The Caterham Arms pub is close to the Caterham barracks, which houses regiments on guard duty at Buckingham Palace and in Whitehall. The Welsh Guards are currently in residence.

Police said that first reports indicated three persons were seriously injured and many more had less serious injuries.

Since 1972, there have been 253 bomb explosions in British cities, killing 51 persons and injuring 898. Most of them were blamed on the Irish Republican Army, which is trying to drive the British out of Northern Ireland.

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Swiss Cabinet Picks Northrop Tiger Fighter

BERN, Aug. 27 (AP).—The Swiss government formally proposed today to parliament that the Northrop Corp. be awarded a 1.3-billion-franc (about \$500-million) order to modernize Switzerland's Air Force.

Officials said the federal Cabinet at its regular session approved a message to parliament recommending the purchase of 72 F-5 Tiger fighters.

The decision came after years of evaluation of a wide range of candidates, including the French Mirage, the Swedish Viggen, the British Harrier and the U.S. Phantom.

There has been speculation that the ARC provoked the shooting incident last Friday at an Aleria farm to gain more support among the island's 270,000 persons, always resentful at being governed from the mainland.

"We believe the government has made another mistake," ARC secretary-general Max Simeoni said on learning of the ban. "The fight continues . . . let them not try to obstruct our cause, which is to obtain the juridical recognition of the Corsican people at any price, by peaceful means or otherwise."

"Very soon, there will be a demonstration in Corsica that will not necessarily be a street demonstration," Mr. Simeoni warned.

Leaders of the movement, which claims 7,000 followers, earlier said they would go underground if the organization were banned.

In Bastia, Corsica's largest city, the mayor called tonight for a referendum on autonomy from France. Jean Zucarelli, who is also a National Assembly deputy, said, "I think the Corsican people have to be consulted about the autonomy problem. It has to be done quickly and the constitution authorizes it, by a referendum if need be."

Preparing for more trouble, the government today dispatched police units with armored cars to the island, 120 miles off the Mediterranean coast of France.

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For the third day, rioting townspeople of Leiria attempt to storm and sack the Communist headquarters. Here, they set a car afire, saying it was owned by a Communist.

Madeira Warns of Break Over Gonçalves

(Continued from Page 1)

President ordered them to disband and continued defiance led to orders to Gen. Carvalho to throw them out.

Even before the Fifth Division was attacked, the Cabinet had issued a statement expressing its "preoccupation with the constitutional situation that has been seen in the last few days." The

Cabinet added that it intended to continue to meet the responsibilities conferred upon it by the President but did not mention the President's restrictions on it as a "transitory" government whose existence could be counted on days.

For the first time, a Communist-dominated newspaper, *Diário de Lisboa*, acknowledged

that the President wanted the Premier to go and said this could happen as early as tomorrow. The paper ascribed to the President the intention of settling the crisis by appointing the Premier chief of staff of the armed forces, a post the President now holds, and making the navy chief of staff, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, premier.

Paris, Trying to Stem Unrest, Bans Corsica Separatist Unit

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—The French government moved firmly today to stem a wave of unrest in Corsica by outlawing a separatist group whose members killed two policemen last week.

The ban on the group, Action for the Rebirth of Corsica, was ordered under a law covering subversive movements posing a threat to state security. "The situation forces the government to be firm toward the perpetrators of these incidents," Cabinet spokesman Andre Rossi said.

But the government ban may have aided the cause of the ARC.

There has been speculation that the ARC provoked the shooting incident last Friday at an Aleria farm to gain more support among the island's 270,000 persons, always resentful at being governed from the mainland.

"We believe the government has made another mistake," ARC secretary-general Max Simeoni said on learning of the ban. "The fight continues . . . let them not try to obstruct our cause, which is to obtain the juridical recognition of the Corsican people at any price, by peaceful means or otherwise."

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Longshoremen to Appeal

Boycott Injunction Extended On Soviet-Bound U.S. Grain

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 27 (AP)—A federal judge continued a temporary restraining order today against longshoremen who have boycotted grain shipments to the Soviet Union.

U.S. District Judge Owen Cox, who issued the order, set a hearing for Sept. 30 on a permanent injunction sought by shipowners. Judge Cox's ruling affects dockworkers on the Gulf Coast.

Warner Brock, a lawyer for the International Longshoremen's Association, said that the ruling would be appealed immediately to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The restraining order under which the longshoremen have been loading the grain was to expire Friday.

AFL-CIO president George Meany called for a boycott last week to stop the grain shipments, saying that U.S. consumers must be protected from higher food prices that could result from Soviet grain purchases.

President Ford met yesterday with Mr. Meany and other labor leaders. After the talk, Mr. Meany said: "The situation is not changed in any respect, except that we have more information and expect to continue discussions."

Key Issue

The Soviet Union bought nearly 10 million metric tons of U.S. grain last month.

A key issue among maritime interests is the freight rates that the Soviet Union will pay to ship the U.S. grain. The United States is trying to raise the freight rates to attract more U.S. competition for the business and creating more jobs for maritime employees.

On the issue of food prices, Mr. Meany said that the drop in flour rose 25 per cent following the Soviet purchases last month. The same thing happened in 1972 when the Russians purchased large amounts of U.S. grain, Mr. Meany said, adding, "This is not going to happen again."

There are varying estimates of the consumer price impact. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte has said that the grain exports would increase U.S. food prices by about 1.5 per cent over 16 months but that most of this "is behind us." Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns has said that food costs might increase 2.5 per cent as a result of the purchases.

Pretext Charged

Mr. Butte said yesterday that the longshoremen are using the food-price issue as a pretext to push for a bigger chunk of shipping for U.S. vessels.

"If they were really interested in getting prices down, they would stop the featherbedding that is so rampant in that organization," Mr. Butte said.

Mr. Ford has said that more Soviet orders are expected but Mr. Butte has asked U.S. exporters to defer further sales until next month when officials expect to have a better estimate of this year's harvest.

Uncertainty about future orders was a reason given for the drop in grain prices yesterday on major U.S. commodities exchanges. At the Chicago Board of Trade, futures prices for soybeans, wheat, corn, oats and soybean oil all dropped the maximum allowed. Prices dropped similarly at the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Another factor cited was the Agriculture Department report that rain and favorable temperatures last week improved crop conditions.

Moderate Loses Primary in Miss. For Governorship

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 27 (AP)—CHIEF Finch, a Wallace-style "working man's candidate," won the Democratic nomination yesterday for governor of Mississippi in a run-off primary.

He defeated Lt. Gov. William Winter, a racial moderate who had been considered the favorite.

Unofficial returns showed Mr. Finch receiving 54.6 per cent of the vote. Mr. Winter, 52, led in the first primary three weeks ago with 38 per cent of the vote. Mr. Finch, 48, got 32 per cent.

Mr. Finch will face unusually heavy opposition in the November election from Gil Carmichael, a reform-minded Republican. He ran a strong race against Sen. James Eastland in 1972.

Woman Free of Cholera

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Canadian woman who contracted cholera was released from a hospital yesterday after being fully recovered from the disease, health authorities reported.

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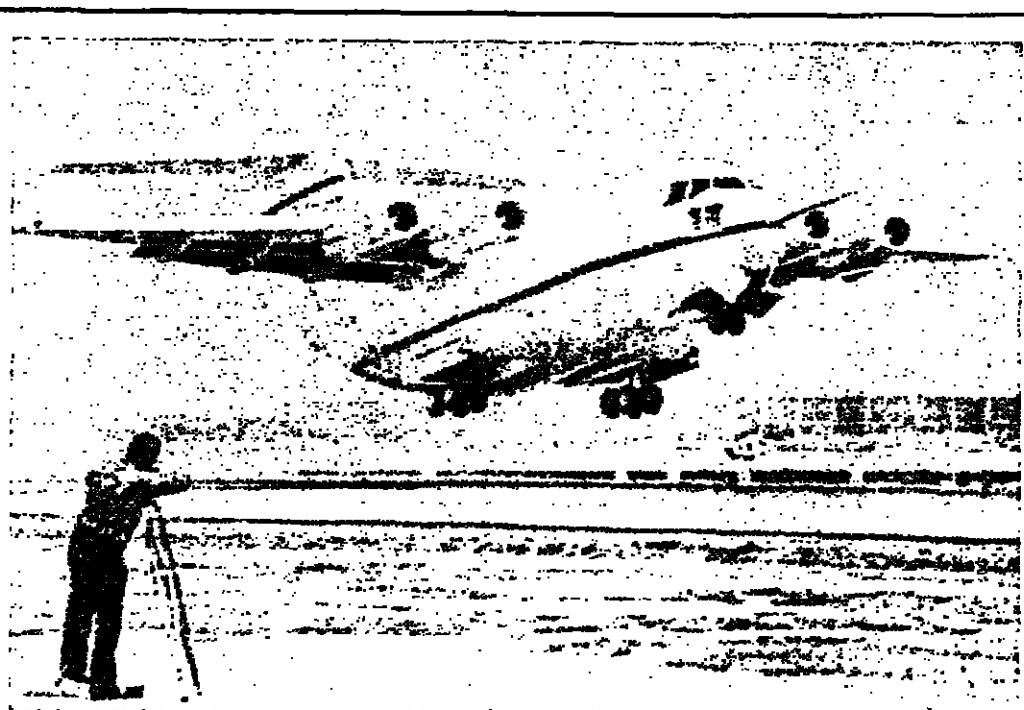
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The YC-15, a 124-foot-long cargo plane, taking off in Long Beach, Calif.

Short-Takeoff Cargo Plane Tested for Air Force

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP)—The experimental McDonnell Douglas YC-15, a jet cargo plane designed for use at airfields with short landing strips, has completed a successful maiden flight.

The squat, big-bodied aircraft reached an altitude of 18,000 feet and a speed of about 300 miles an hour in the test yesterday.

The plane—one of two ordered by the Air Force in a competition to find a short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) transport—is powered by four jet engines. The exhaust is deflected downward by adjustable flaps, giving the craft greater lift than conventional jets.

On takeoff, the YC-15 rolled about 3,000 feet along the runway, although it is designed to

lift off with a roll of less than 2,000 feet.

By contrast, a DC-9 airliner—a substantially lighter plane—requires a takeoff roll of 7,700 feet.

The YC-15 will undergo a one-year test program while the Air Force evaluates various designs. The McDonnell Douglas craft is the first of the competition prototypes to be tested.

Scandal Stirs Distrust

The Fall of the Police in Connellsville, Pa.

By James T. Wooten

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Unusually, it is quiet enough in this small town to hear a dime drop in a parking meter from half a block away. Usually.

Last Thursday, however, there was a bomb scare.

"You've got to be kidding!" said a local resident watching as patrol cars and policemen noisily descended on a downtown bank, drawn by reports that a mysterious package had been left at a teller's window.

Sirens screamed, blue lights pulsed, police radios crackled and, for the men in uniforms, it was all very serious business.

But for a group of young men standing across the street, it was an occasion for a special kind of levity.

"Don't let the cops near the vault," one of them said. "Yeah, keep the pigs out of the cash," teased another.

"Right on," another said, "and search them before they leave." And they all burst into laughter. That kind of behavior in any other place, perhaps, might have been an example of the gap between their generation and the authorized representatives of the law.

Different Meaning

Here in Connellsville, though, the incident held an entirely different meaning. For, in the last three months, seven of its 23 police officers, including the chief, have been arrested and charged with a series of burglaries, robberies, assaults and arson.

In New York City, a comparable scandal would mean the arrest of more than 8,000 members of the department. In Chicago, it would involve 4,000, and in Philadelphia, a police station incident would entail charges against nearly 500 officers.

"And it's exactly that big a tragedy here," said Carmine Molinaro Jr., a local lawyer. "It's going to be a long, long time before the impact wears off, if ever."

Sgt. Milton Tober was saying just about the same thing on Thursday afternoon as he manned the telephone and the radio at Connellsville's decrepit city hall and police headquarters.

"You'd think people would forget about it," he said, "but there's always something there to remind them."

May Be More

Just last week, for example, there were several new indictments against the accused policemen, bringing the total number of counts against them and five civilians allegedly involved to

nearly 400 separate crimes. And, said the grand jury foreman, there may be more.

"It's so hard to believe," Sgt. Tober said. "I mean, it's so hard to believe, I just don't believe it."

In between calls, the 44-year-old officer reminisced about his life in the department, which began more than 20 years ago when he finished his hitch in the Navy and came back to his home town.

"There weren't many jobs back then and being a cop seemed like a pretty good idea," he said. "Up until now, I haven't regretted it."

"People just don't trust us any more," Sgt. Tober said. "I mean, they don't say anything to us outright, but you can tell they all have their doubts about every one of us."

He answered a telephone call

and then resumed his discourse. "For example," he said, "nobody ever calls us any more to watch their house when they go on vacation."

Sense of Belonging

It might not have everything everybody wanted a town to have, but it had a sense of propriety and cordiality that allowed its 12,000 citizens that familiar, small-town sense of belonging—the ease of calling the police when on the eve of a vacation.

It was not a bad town, and the people who lived here liked to talk about what a nice place it was to raise children, and they were always proud that all these things they read about going on in the big cities just were not part of their little town's experience.

Then, a couple of years ago, they began to notice a distinct increase in the crime rate—burglaries, robberies and the like—and now that the policemen have been arrested and indicted, some of the people here are saying that perhaps that will be the end of that.

Others are not so sure. "Crime is a part of the country these days," Sgt. Tober said, "big towns, little towns, it doesn't matter—they've all got problems."

The phone rang, and Sgt. Tober dispatched a squad car to "run those kids away from Burns Drug Store."

The large group of youngsters there said they were "just hanging out" in front of the pharmacy. "Actually we're loitering," one of them said.

Nothing to Do

The police car arrived and the boys slowly scattered up and down Connellsville's main thoroughfare. But in a few minutes they were back at their positions. And in the bar across the street, a customer sipped a beer thoughtfully and explained their presence.

"These kids got nothing to do," he said. "Nobody in this town's got nothing to do, and when you haven't got anything to do, you just hang around and do nothing. See what I mean?"

Sometimes, too, you try to be funny, especially when it involves the local police, especially when the reputation of the police has been brought into serious question—and especially when the police are responding to the first bomb scare in the history of Connellsville.

Gingerly, they carried the little box out of the bank. Carefully, they transferred it from one hand to another and then, slowly, unfolded the string and unfolded the paper around the package.

Inside was a toy elephant. "Boom!" shouted one of the youngsters.

Two prominent exile activists were murdered in the last 16 months, one of them just two days after he publicly advocated coexistence with the Castro regime. An exiled professor refused to be quoted any more by the press because of telephoned threats.

Despite the intimidation, a small group of Cuban Protestant ministers and laymen called in April for an end to the trade embargo and restoration of U.S. relations with Havana.

It is the best alternative to the frustrations and disorientation that corrode the Cuban exile community today," the group said.

'Pill' Found To Raise Risk Of Coronaries Other Contraceptives Urged Above Age 40

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Women who take birth-control pills face an increased risk of heart attack, the Food and Drug Administration has told doctors in a drug bulletin mailed to the medical profession.

Among women over 40, the risk of death from heart attack appears to be more than four times as great for pill users as for non-users, the bulletin said.

In consequence, it reported, the FDA's Obstetrics and Gynecology Advisory Committee has recommended that women over 40 be urged to adopt other means of contraception. The bulletin said the agency intends to revise the labeling for birth-control pills to reflect this recommendation.

"Now," the bulletin said, "two recent studies strongly suggest that oral contraceptive users are at greater risk of developing coronary thrombosis than non-users," the FDA bulletin said. The studies were reported in the British Medical Journal of May 3, the FDA said.

Nonfatal, Fatal Attacks

From the first study, the drug bulletin reported, the presumed risk of nonfatal heart attack among pill users between the ages of 30 and 39 was estimated as 2.7 times as great as among nonusers. For women in the 40-44 age group, the users' risk was put at 5.7 times that of nonusers.

The incidence of nonfatal heart attack among all users in the younger group was estimated at 5.6 cases per 100,000 users, while it was only 2.1 per 100,000 among nonusers.

The other study was based on 219 heart-attack deaths, an FDA spokesman said, and showed that the pill users' risk of fatal heart attack was 2.8 times that of non-users in the 30-39 age group. Among women over 40, the estimated risk of death from heart attack was 4.7 times as great among pill users as among nonusers.

In the 30-39 age group the death rate from heart attack among pill users was estimated at 5.4 per 100,000, contrasted with 1.9 per 100,000 among nonusers. In the older age group the estimated death rate among pill users was put at 54.7 per 100,000, contrasted with 11.7 among nonusers.

North Korea Says It Seeks Tie to South

LIMA, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—North Korea, newly admitted member of the nonaligned nations' group, affirmed yesterday its desire for peaceful reunification with South Korea and warned the United States against "reckless actions."

North Korean Vice-Premier Ho Dam, here for the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Nations, described U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, visiting Seoul, as a "war maniac."

Asked to comment on reports that Mr. Schlesinger had in the past spoken of the possible use of tactical nuclear weapons in Korea, Mr. Ho Dam said that U.S. officials repeatedly made such warlike remarks.

"I want to give a clear warning," he added, "if the United States takes reckless action in Korea, as it did in 1950, it will get a more shameful defeat than it suffered then."

Peaceful Means

Mr. Ho said that reunification must be brought about by Koreans, without foreign interference, through peaceful means, without recourse to arms, and national unity should transcend differences of ideology, system and belief.

Mr. Ho said that South Korea was unwilling to fulfill these conditions and, as a result, there had been difficulties over a dialogue between the two states.

The minister said that North Korea firmly opposed the admission of North and South Korea as separate members of the United Nations, because that would "fix" the division of the peninsula. If the two parts were to gain entry into the UN before reunification, he said, it should be as single nation in a confederation.

Mr. Ho said that North Korea's success yesterday in obtaining admission to the nonaligned group was a brilliant victory for its independent policy. By contrast, the South Korean "puppets" were isolated from the Third World, he said. South Korea had been defeated in its bid to join.

Flight Center Post Assigned to Stafford

HOUSTON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Maj. Gen. Thomas Stafford, who commanded the Apollo spacecraft during the link-up with Soviet cosmonauts last month, will leave this space program on Nov. 1, officials said here last night.

The 44-year-old astronaut will assume command of the U.S. Air Force Flight Center at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Alabama in World War II

A Black Colorado Official Recalls 'Bitter Memories'

POINT CLEAR, Ala., Aug. 27 (AP)—The black lieutenant governor of Colorado, George Brown, yesterday described the "bitter memories" he has felt for 32 years over what he called racial mistreatment in Alabama during World War II.

In a dramatic, unscheduled speech at the National Lieutenant Governors' Conference, Mr. Brown, 49, told of being found fettered in chains with the letter "K" burned into his chest after his Army training plane crashed in Alabama in 1943.

He said he was an aviation cadet in training at the Tuskegee Air Base, which has since been deactivated.

Mr. Brown said he was seriously injured and was unconscious until taken to a hospital. He said that military rescuers had reported that he was in chains in a farmer's barn. He said when he awoke he discovered the "K" branded on his chest.

Farmer Quoted

He said his rescuers quoted the farmer, who was not identified, as saying he did not know black men were flying airplanes and he assumed it was stolen and consequently bound the injured pilot in chains.

Mr. Brown told of the incident to explain a remark he had made earlier at the conference about "bitter memories" of Alabama.

He said he learned to put down the hate that he felt, because "I realized you can't hate a whole state, and as I began to raise a family, I realized I couldn't surround them with love if I felt hate myself."

But he said he was never able to rid himself of the bitterness until this week. He said the treatment he received from Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley, law-enforcement officers on duty at the conference and "all the people I have met who are so hospitable brought back pleasant memories of his earlier days in Alabama instead of bitterness."

Near Talladega

Mr. Brown said that he does not know just where the plane crashed, but that he remembers telling somebody it was near Talladega, which would be about 80 miles from Tuskegee. He said he never did try to find out where it was. "I was just glad it was over."

Mr. Brown's speech brought the other lieutenant governors to their feet in a gesture of respect. A native of Lawrence, Kan., the Colorado official is a former newsmen who worked for 15 years on the Denver Post. He was director of the Urban Coalition in Denver when he was elected lieutenant governor last year.

Schlesinger, in Seoul, Belittles Chances of N. Korean Attack

By John Saar

SEOUL, Aug. 27 (AP)—U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that an attack by North Korea on the South was "most unlikely" and he virtually ruled out any need by the United States to use nuclear weapons even in the event of such an attack.

"The basis of our strategy worldwide is to emphasize conventional forces and keep the nuclear threshold as high as possible."

"In the case of Korea," he said at a news conference winding up a joint defense meeting, "the conventional balance is not too unsatisfactory and with the provision of forces by the U.S. it seems most unlikely, first, that there will be any attack upon South Korea and, secondly, in the event of such an attack, that there will be any need to employ nuclear weapons."

However, Mr. Schlesinger has said that the United States has tactical nuclear weapons in Korea, and he recently said that if U.S. forces were being overwhelmed, Washington's policy would be "not to foreclose the possible use of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Schlesinger's appraisal of the war risk conflicts with South Korean claims that an invasion is imminent. While North Korean President Kim Il Sung's objectives have remained unchanged since 1945, Mr. Schlesinger said, "I do not believe that given the forces posture that North Korea, if it's wise, will contemplate any attack."

Mr. Schlesinger conceded "some differences in judgment" between the United States and South Korea, but said "nothing that would interfere with their ability to deter attack."

A communiqué issued after the two-day security consultative meeting in the South Korean capital "unequivocally reaffirmed" the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea. Mr. Schlesinger also said there was no plan to reduce the level of the 43,000 American troops stationed in Korea, or to redeploy them further south from the Demilitarized Zone.

The United Nations command said today that the incident was reported by a laborer who said he was working with the victim 50 yards south of the line. The witness said the North Koreans, armed with Soviet-made assault rifles, grabbed the man and after a struggle forced him across the Demilitarized Zone into North Korea, the command reported.

The command said a 10-man South Korean Army team that rushed to the scene after the witness reported the incident saw the man on the northern side of the DMZ being escorted by two North Koreans.

DC-8 Skids off Runway

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (UPI)—A U.S. charter airliner skidded off a rain-soaked runway at Munich's Elm airport yesterday, and landed in a muddy field. There was no damage or injuries, airport officials said. The super DC-8, chartered by Capital Airways, carried 243 West German tourists from Los Angeles.

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Cubans in Miami Seem Resigned to Improvement in U.S.-Castro Relations

MIAMI, Aug. 27 (WP)—Miami's Cuban exile community has reacted with disappointment and resignation to the State Department's easing of the trade embargo against Cuba.

Some militant exile leaders, denouncing the move as a betrayal of their cause and freedom in general, vowed to continue to work to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro.

But many of Dade County's Cuban and Cuban-Americans, who number more than 400,000 of the 1.5 million residents, have long since become resigned to the inevitability of normal relations between the United States and Cuba. Some would welcome such relations as an opportunity to visit their homeland.

The action, announced Thursday, removes the ban on trade with Cuba by overseas subsidiaries of U.S. companies. It also abolishes penalties aimed at inhibiting ships and planes of

other countries from taking cargo to or from Cuba. Direct U.S.-Cuban trade is still prohibited. Leadership of the Cuban community is divided and beset by rivalries, so no one speaks authoritatively for the majority.

Miami police said there were no demonstrations to protest the easing of the embargo.

Note of Helplessness

Failure at the Falls

The white members of Rhodesia's Parliament who cheered Prime Minister Smith's announcement that his talks with African leaders about the country's political future had failed are living in a fool's paradise. In a country where blacks outnumber whites 24 to 1—a country surrounded by black-ruled states except for a narrow border with South Africa—it is an expression of irrationality to reject negotiations in favor of an armed showdown.

Rhodesia's overstretched security forces may be able to hold out for a long time against black guerrillas operating from bases in Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. But the war is certain to escalate in the absence of serious negotiations and the end result, however long it takes, cannot be in doubt. It is significant that the most bellicose among the black Rhodesian leaders will also be celebrating the collapse of the talks at Victoria Falls.

Not all blame for the failure rests with Ian Smith. Strenuous efforts by President Kaunda of Zambia and other black leaders have failed to blunt rivalries inside the African National Council, which negotiates

for Rhodesia's black majority. But the ANC leaders do appear to have agreed that negotiations could continue in Rhodesia—a retreat from earlier insistence on an outside venue—provided that their colleagues threatened with imprisonment or execution be allowed to come home to participate.

Mr. Smith rejected this condition, scornfully comparing the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and James Chikerema to Baader-Meinhof and Black September terrorists. The reality is that Mr. Sithole may be the only leader who can persuade the most militant among the black guerrillas to accept a cease-fire.

The failure at Victoria Falls is a major disappointment for President Kaunda and Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, who had worked overtime to bring the two sides together and thus to begin to defuse a problem that could ignite racial war in southern Africa. Fortunately these two very dissimilar men will stubbornly persist in efforts to bring about realistic negotiations because they know—even if Mr. Smith's followers and the black extremists do not—that there is no acceptable alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Import Shock Absorber

The one conspicuous failure of the Trade Expansion Act, which sparked the Kennedy Round of tariff cuts more than a decade ago, was its ineffectiveness in providing promised financial relief for workers and businesses injured by import competition. In contrast to that failure, the first four and a half months of adjustment allowances to U.S. workers made jobless by imports under the 1974 trade act have already seen the payment level rise to an annual rate in excess of a third of a billion dollars.

In both laws, the White House and Congress recognized that the national interest in promoting the freest possible world trade could inflict damage on some companies and their workers while bringing great benefits in increased export opportunities and jobs to many others. Yet the machinery for aiding those whom imports shook out of jobs or put in danger of bankruptcy was so cumbersome under the original law that not one case got through the certification procedures of the old tariff commission in the first seven years and only a handful qualified after that.

The new law simplifies both the eligibility standards and the procedures, with the result that the Labor Department has already certified payments for more than 20,000 workers, including 18,000 Chrysler employees fired because imported cars had wiped out much of the market for the cars they made. Applications covering almost as many more

idle workers were turned down on the ground that their unemployment did not stem from important measure from imports. The latest claimant is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which has asked help for 20,000 members hard hit by low-wage competition from South Korea and other countries.

Those who do qualify receive allowances representing 70 per cent of their old average weekly wage, up to a ceiling of \$176. The payments continue for as long as a year, with another half-year for those past age 60 or enrolled in retraining programs. Loans and loan guarantees are also available through the Commerce Department for companies adversely affected by imports, but only five are currently under study. Communities can qualify, too, where foreign competition has shattered their industrial base.

To the extent that all these indemnity programs do ease the transitional problems into new lines of usefulness for individual and corporate casualties of expanded two-way trade, they constitute a discharge of public obligation in the interest of equity. They should also help promote an awareness in labor and industry that both share with the country a stake in keeping this interdependent world from becoming crisscrossed with tariff walls and other restrictions on trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East German View of China

The anti-socialist, anti-peace course of the Maoist leadership has entered a new stage of development. The major aspects of this new stage consist of a hardening and relative stabilizing of the military-bureaucratic regime of Mao Tse-tung and his followers in the massive and bolstered propaganda preparations for war and in the overt alliance with the most reactionary forces of imperialism directed against the Soviet Union and the Socialist community of states in order to sharpen the Maoist great power chauvinism.

World socialism, with the Soviet Union as its leading force, represents the main obstacle to the realization of the Chinese leadership's superpower chauvinist ambitions. China counts primarily on a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States in Europe to realize its territorial ambitions in the U.S.S.R., Mongolia, India, Japan, Vietnam and Thailand. These day dreams contradict present tendencies in international developments. [The European Security Conference in Helsinki proves the hopelessness of the Chinese leadership's ambitions.]

—From Neues Deutschland (E. Berlin).

Portugal: Playing Down Demands

It is difficult to imagine that Otelio de Carvalho can have abandoned his frequently propagated idea of government by "people's councils" in favor of restoring the party system, for he has always regarded the former policy as the best way of providing a power base for the army—and himself—among the masses, while he has never expressed anything but contempt for the latter. But his reliable feeling for current sentiment in the country may well have led him to play down his demands for the moment, particularly since the nation's readiness to

accept fresh experiments seems small at present and it is becoming obvious that even the best-intentioned revolution can not be pursued on the lines of a military maneuver against the will of the citizenry.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The hesitation by Portugal's President Costa Gomes in sacking his Premier, Gen. Gonçalves, is the mark of a weak man who has not been doing his country much good for some time. The Communists and their friends are screaming about being persecuted, but it is they who are clinging to what they seized in the early days of the revolution by any means they can. The revolt against the Communist regime is now widespread in the Azores. The argument for independence there will be unanswerable unless President Costa Gomes gets a sensible government in Lisbon this week.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Breakdown of Rhodesia Talks

At least the conference on the Zambezi Bridge did not collapse within the half hour allotted to it by Ian Smith for a formal opening session. The two sides talked for a full day with some active intervention from the two referees, President Kaunda and Prime Minister Vorster. Whether the conference can somehow or other be got to the next stage, the committee talks which, under the Pretoria agreement are to be held inside Rhodesia, hangs in the balance. It turns on whether Mr. Smith will relax his refusal to give a safe conduct to those militant African leaders who would face detention in Rhodesia, or whether in the end Bishop Muzorewa will risk the breakup of the African National Council's frail unity by talking without them, or without some of them, at his side.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MARSEILLES—A telegram from Marseilles today states that after a conference between dockers and employers, the President of Commerce M. Feraud and M. Flaisièrre, the city's mayor, agreed on a new resolution to end the strike by giving workmen six francs a day and seven francs for night work. Overtime is paid at a rate of 80 centimes an hour during the day, and one franc at night.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—That the present cities of the temperate zone, New York, London and Paris, will become buried by glaciers, and all life will cease to exist, while at the two poles new cities will arise with a greater intellectual life than any now known, was the prophecy made at the British Association meeting at Southampton today. Another statement made at today's session is that everyone is a genius and an idiot—combined.



Kremlin's Plot Against Mideast Deal

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Moscow broadcasts in Arabic which seek to arouse opposition to the Sadat regime in Egypt are clearly coordinated with the internal propaganda of the Egyptian Communist party, which is preparing the ground for a coup d'état. The more likely it became that a Sinai agreement would appear, the more evident became the Kremlin's determination to prevent a final settlement which might weaken the Soviet position in the Middle East. The undermining of the Sadat regime is the key to the Kremlin's strategy.

The Egyptian Communist party, which dissolved itself in 1964 on Moscow's orders, has announced its "return to action" with a party program now being distributed through underground channels in Egypt. The document was issued last month, after a visit to Syria by Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo official in charge of relations with Arab Communist parties. The extensive text, which has also been published in a Beirut newspaper, has drawn no protests or denials of authenticity from Communist sources.

The Egyptian Communist program, whose authenticity is beyond question, inveighs against the "partial" settlements with Israel negotiated by Sadat and Kissinger, and calls on the party to prepare for the "sudden explosions" to which Sadat policies may lead. The party, it says, must not allow events to take it by surprise, but must prepare to take charge of them. The increasing activity of "reactionary rightist forces," it says, makes a "fascist coup d'état" possible. The party must therefore make use of "all" the forms of struggle—which in Communist parlance usually means the use of violence.

Explosions

The explosions which the party program foresees would be caused, it says, by the Sadat regime's onslaught on "the workers' gains." Among these is the gradual elimination of the socialized public sector in industry and the fostering of private enterprise.

At the same time, the document makes it clear that Sadat's "retreat" in the face of Israel must be opposed. The party's first task is to attract the "wavering" elements which today "compromise with imperialism and Zionism," and which might tomorrow turn away from them when an "arrogant" Israel fails to make the concessions they expect.

This skillful interweaving of domestic and foreign issues is designed to win for the Communists the following of nationalist elements which resent Sadat's concessions to Israel without sharing the party's ideology. The same pattern is discernible in Moscow broadcasts which attack "partial" settlements with Israel and the "liquidation" of the public sector in industry as betrayal of the Nasser revolution.

No Crude Calls

But there are no crude calls for the overthrow of the Sadat regime. The plan of action is more sophisticated than that. In Moscow's view, the "partial" settlement in Sinai will not lead to as rapid a return of Egyptian and Syrian lands, or the establishment of a Palestinian state, as the Arabs expect. The agreement, Moscow believes, will therefore break down.

The Kremlin evidently hopes that by the time this happens, the Sadat regime will have been considerably weakened by the Soviet refusal to supply it with arms, and the Communist party will have gained strength as the focus of opposition in Egypt. The party document seems to count on two of the factors which made the Communists in Portugal a force to be reckoned with. It speaks of the "patriotic trend" in the army and hints that the Communists have support there. It also claims, correctly, that the Communist party is now "the only organized political force" in Egypt, outside the regime's own political machine.

Soviet broadcasts have been preparing the ground by stressing the failure of partial settlements to restore the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. At the same time, Moscow radio is telling the Arabs that the Soviet Union is the Palestinians' only supporter, and hinting at Sadat's betrayal of their interests.

Turn to Moscow

The Kremlin is thus doing everything it can to build up opposition to the "partial" settlement and to ensure that those Arabs who reject it will ultimately turn to Moscow for help. Moscow hopes that, at the right time, the "sudden explosion" foreseen in the Egyptian Communist program will blow up the Sadat regime, put the left in power in Cairo, reopen the flow of Soviet supplies, and re-admit the 20,000 Soviet troops Sadat has expelled from Egypt. Egypt's new masters would then renounce the "partial" settlement, the Palestinians would demand the establishment of their own state, with Soviet guarantees, and the Kremlin would gain a new foothold in the Middle East.

The Moscow journal International Life rejects Western suspicions of the Kremlin's motives, and ridicules the fears that a Palestinian state founded with Soviet help "will inevitably be Communist." That, it says, is an old song always heard whenever any country draws on "the inexhaustible treasure house of Soviet experience," which is as good as saying that it fully expects the Palestinians to draw on it, too. The Palestinians' most reckless supporters, the Qadhafi regime in Libya, also has a role to play in the Soviet scheme of things.

Libya, Sadat says, is not capable of absorbing the huge amounts of Soviet arms promised by Moscow. The Kremlin will therefore have to send also thousands of "technicians," who, Sadat expects, will stay "for 20 to 30 years." The arms agreement was signed at the height of Sadat's quarrel with Qadhafi. Sadat fears, not unreasonably, that "something is being hatched" by the Soviet Union against him.

Desert Tracts

Cairo believes that Qadhafi has designs on vast tracts of the Western Desert which form Egypt's frontier with Libya. Qadhafi's agitators have been stirring up the tribal chiefs in the desert. Broadcasts on Cairo's Voice of the Arabs ask: Does the colonel really want to occupy the Western Desert just as Israel has occupied Sinai? Sadat himself recently addressed a gathering of tribal chiefs, who presented him, according to Cairo radio, with a pledge of loyalty "written in blood." He denounced Qadhafi

as a "liar" and promised to defend Egypt's soil against "the aggression of the treacherous and the lust of the greedy."

Qadhafi's hatred of Sadat is so deep, and his irresponsibility as shown by his support of terrorist movements is so great, that he might easily lend himself to a scheme to stab Sadat in the back. This, in combination with a Communist-led insurrection in Egypt and an outbreak of Palestinian military and terrorist actions throughout the Middle East, could undo the fragile network of agreements negotiated by Kissinger.

The Kremlin has schemed and intrigued for 20 years to gain control of the Middle East, and it is not going to sit back while Kissinger walks away with the prize.

Many Americans are still wobbling in the knees after watching the First Lady chat with a CBS interviewer about the First Daughter's commitment to chastity. When the interviewer rattled off the subject, Mrs. Ford could have glared at him through her fingertips, if she had one, and if glaring at journalists were permitted by the post-Watergate morality. Instead, she answered with what I gather is widely regarded as "refreshing" candor.

And now comes the September issue of McCall's magazine, in which the First Lady says she sleeps with the First Gentleman "as often as possible."

Like a Trout

The subject came up because Mrs. Ford dragged it up by the scruff of its neck. She volunteered to her interviewer that reporters had asked her everything except how often she sleeps with the President, "and if they'd asked me that I would have told them."

The interviewer rose to that bait like a healthy trout, and asked: "Already barrels of ink have been devoted to the debate about whether such talk is appropriate, given that a First Lady is 'symbol of American women' and given that American officialdom cherishes its disguised reserve. But since both 'givens' are false, the ink has been wasted."

The simple truth is that frankness has been declared a Good Thing, and Mrs. Ford evidently subscribes to the popular maxim that moderation in pursuit of a Good Thing is no virtue. To those who say Mrs. Ford may give candor a bad name, the appropriate response is: Why should she be expected to be the second person in Washington with an anachronistic sense of privacy?

A reporter once asked the only such person, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, why some years ago he had converted from Judaism to Lutheranism. Schlesinger replied, anachronistically:

Talk With Echeverria A Coming Class War?

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico is a serious and eloquent man who regards himself as a good friend of the United States, but this doesn't keep him from giving Washington some hard "Listen Yankee" talk.

He sees developing in the world a growing class war between the rich and the poor nations, and he is urging, almost pleading, that the United States recognize this fact and act generously with the other industrial nation—to avoid it.

"If you will allow me," he said the other day in Cuba, "I would like to say that in reality there is a Latin American blockade on the United States. It is a blockade in the minds of the peasants, the workers, the university students and the new generation. It is a psychological blockade, a moral blockade that the United States is not going to erode until it radically changes its policy vis-à-vis all Latin America."

Higher Prices

Echeverria is now in the forefront of the movement to organize the developing nations for the purpose of getting higher prices for their raw materials from the industrial nations.

He has become sort of a traveling missionary calling for a new economic world order. He launched this theme at the UN in New York last year. He has just completed a 14-nation, 45-day trip to India, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America urging the unification of the raw materials countries, and his representatives are now at a Lima meeting of 80 nonaligned countries in preparation for next month's meeting of the UN General Assembly.

Secretary of State Kissinger has recently recognized that in the past decade, progress in science, industry, agriculture and education have done much to transform Latin America. He has recognized, too, that with this transformation, the Latin American countries have developed new economic and political relationships with other parts of the world, that they need easier access to U.S. markets for their industrial goods, and that, while Latin America has made greater progress toward economic integration than any part of the developing world, its relative share of world trade has actually fallen in the last 10 years.

Accordingly, Washington has offered a new dialogue with the developing nations for the following purposes:

- To work out a new declaration of principles to govern the treatment of transnational enterprises and for the transfer of technology.
- To develop intergovernmental mechanisms to prevent and resolve investment disputes.
- To fashion new modes of cooperation to deal with conflicts of laws and jurisdiction relating to multinational corporations.

These countries have obviously been impressed by the OPEC tactics and success, and if they do not accept Kissinger's offer of a new dialogue, they are likely to stumble into a new crisis. "We don't expect agreement with all our views," Kissinger has told them, "but neither can we accept a new version of nationalism, in which those with obligations have no rights and those who claim rights accept no obligations."

The choice for the United States is not between domination and indifference. The choice for Latin America is not between submission and confrontation. Instead, we should start between these extremes toward a new equilibrium. At least, that's what the UN meetings will hear much more about this developing controversy.

Operation Candor

By George F. Will

"That's none of your business." Obviously Schlesinger's somewhat strident construction of the "public's right to know" threatens the journalist's sovereign right to ask, say, Treasury Secretary William Simon if he sleeps in the nude.

Taste

You may feel that journalists who ask many questions justly merit the name of "nosy." But the average journalist has the taste of a designer of celluloid Valentines. But journalists, like other retailers, must know their market, and there is a bull market for gossip.

Indeed, the Washington Star has included in its refurbishment an anonymous gossip column titled "The Ear." That column has not been informative about the slumbering Treasury secretary, but it has reported that "Bert Goldwater wears a red nightgown" and that author Erica Jong "rarely wears much in the way of undergarments."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials and that preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Gifted Casult

Perhaps a gifted casult can distinguish between that sort of "news" and the "news" the journalist from the National Enquirer was scrounging for in Henry Kissinger's baggage. But that scrounger moved the Star's intelligent editorialists to some well-known words about "editorial journalism" and "journalistic prudence and boresness."

The Star editorialists said that it takes no great leap of the imagination "to see the journalistic hawks as the super-policemen of tomorrow, looking it over a society in which all privacy and intimacies are public." The precursors of such a society are all the people who reject the idea that some things are none of a newspaper's business.

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Haile Selassie, Deposed Ethiopia Emperor, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Haile Selassie University, where students learned to think about political economy. The Emperor, however, could not seem to adapt to new concepts, and he lost touch with his subjects in recent years, showing more affection for his pet cheetahs and dogs, diplomats said, than for his human entourage.

The circumstances that led to his downfall tended to obscure his accomplishments in leading a largely illiterate and feudal country with 2,000 languages and dialects into the 19th, if not the 20th, century.

But he was also regarded as one who ruled too strictly by prerogative for the benefit of his family and friends. And at his ouster he was popularly accused as an exploiter who had secretly sent billions of dollars to private bank accounts abroad.

In 1936, Haile Selassie was driven into exile by the troops of Fascist Italy after the civilized world had spurred his eloquent and poignant appeals for help.

Speech to League

The Emperor went first to Jerusalem to pray and then to Britain as a private guest. Still convinced that the League of Nations could be rallied to his cause, he appealed to it and its members not to recognize the Italian conquest. Shamed, the League permitted him to state his case, and his appearance before the delegates assembled in Geneva on June 30, 1936, was a moment in history that few who witnessed it ever forgot.

Alone, facing a contemptuous and hostile press, he stood before the delegates, looking directly at the uneasy delegates. He began his speech in Amharic by saying:

"I, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, am here today to claim that justice that is due to my people and the assistance promised to it 8 months ago by 52 nations who asserted that an act of aggression had been committed in violation of international treaties."

After reciting the principal events of the war and his betrayal by the big powers, he continued:

"I ask the great powers, who have promised the guarantee of collective security to small states—those small states over whom hangs the threat that they may one day suffer the fate of Ethiopia: What measures do they intend to take? ... What answer am I to take back to my people?"

As he concluded what was certainly his saddest, and greatest, hour and moved from the tribune to a scatter of embarrassed applause, he murmured:

"It is today. It will be you tomorrow."

Futile Gesture

In practical terms the Emperor's speech was a magnificent but futile gesture, for one by one the powers recognized the Italian seizure of East Africa. Haile Selassie, meantime, went to live as an unwanted guest in Bath, England. He was so broke that the local bookshop stopped his credit.

He was rescued from this sordid oblivion on May 10, 1940, when Italy entered World War II as an enemy of Britain. Winston Churchill, long a friend, had him flown incognito as Mr. Strong, to Africa. Landing at Alexandria, he spent the night in the men's room of the Italian Tourist Club before going on to Khartoum in the Sudan. There he helped to organize an army of liberation with the aid of Orde Wingate, one of the most picturesque British officers in the war.

The result of these exertions was that Haile Selassie returned to his country on Jan. 20, 1941, and made his state entry into Addis Ababa on May 5 in the back of an Alfa Romeo motor car, five years to the day since the Italians had entered the city. The country remained under British administration, however, until Jan. 31, 1942, when London recognized Ethiopia as a sovereign state.

In later years the Emperor much enjoyed state visits—to

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, to the United States, where he was the guest of five Presidents. In all, he traveled to more than 60 countries, including China, where he was received in 1971 by Mao Tse-tung.

—By ALDEN WHITMAN.

Legal Tangle

GENEVA, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The death of Haile Selassie leaves a legal tangle surrounding his reported fortune in Swiss banks that eventually may have to be resolved by a court. Swiss banking sources said tonight.

The heirs of the former Emperor will have to produce documentary evidence of their claim to any money he owned in Switzerland, but there is some doubt over whether his possessions, now belong to the state or to his descendants, banking and diplomatic sources added.

Haile Selassie is alleged to have put away vast amounts of cash and gold, but the Swiss government, bankers and diplomats have said they do not know of the existence of any hoard.

The Ethiopian armed forces regime told the Swiss government at the end of last year that they would be sending a delegation to Switzerland to inquire into the supposed treasure.

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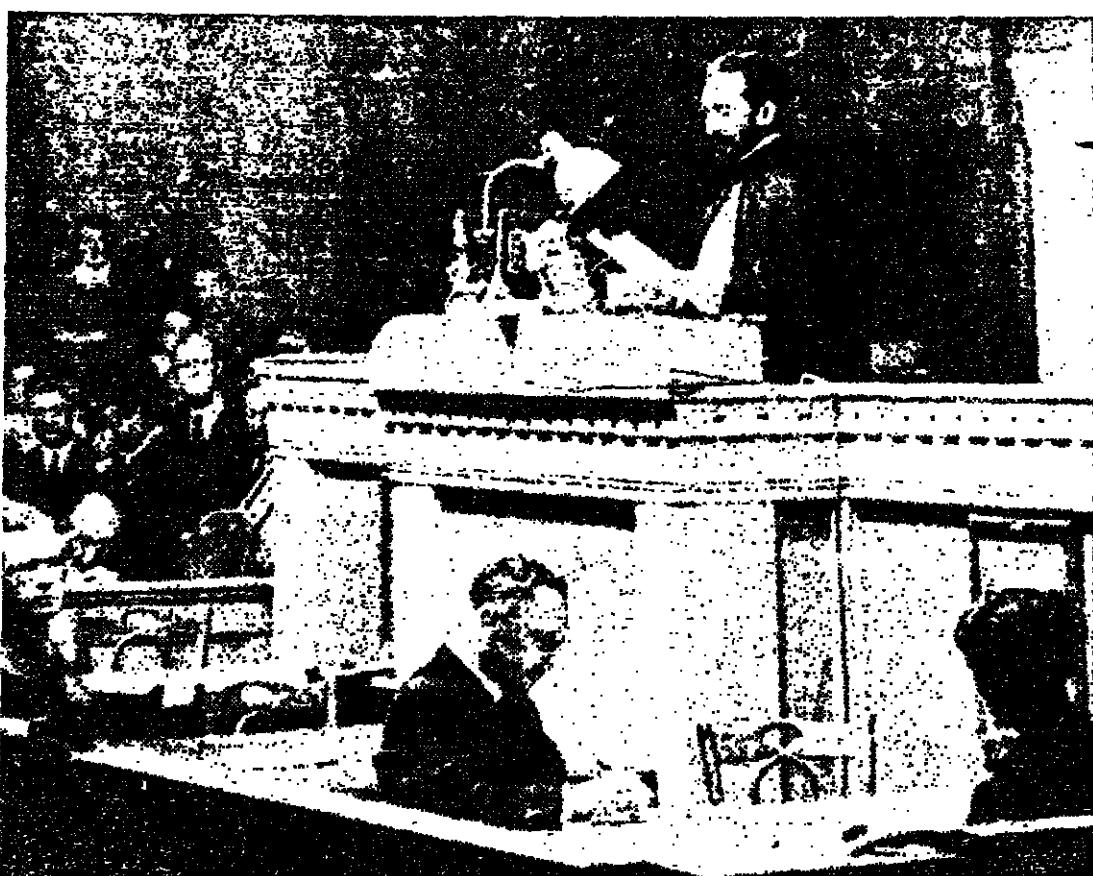
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Wearing a silk hat, Haile Selassie rides through Addis Ababa to rally the Ethiopians during Italy's invasion.



Haile Selassie appealing, in 1936, to League of Nations after Italy invaded his country.

Selassie's Son Asks Autopsy

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP).—

Crown Prince Asfaw Wossen Haile Selassie, son of Haile Selassie, who died today, has called for international efforts to discover how his father, "who had been in excellent health," passed away so suddenly.

The statement issued by the Ethiopian military government that "no physician could be found when his majesty was allegedly taken ill yesterday" is beyond credibility," the crown prince said in a statement today.

He added: "The crown prince demands that independent doctors and the International Red Cross be allowed to carry out an autopsy to ascertain the cause of death of Ethiopia's and Africa's father."

The crown prince has been living in London since he came to Europe for medical treatment in January, 1973.

MP Stonehouse Granted Bail To Aid Preparation for Trial

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—

Member of Parliament John Stonehouse was granted bail today after six weeks in custody awaiting trial on charges of theft, forgery and fraud.

The representative for Walsell North had been denied bail seven times since being extradited from Australia in July after faking his death and disappearing from Miami Beach last November.

His lawyer, Michael O'Dell, said that he was stunned by the decision to allow bail and said he believed public opinion was responsible.

The remanding of Mr. Stonehouse, 30, in custody had been questioned in several newspaper editorials, and a Liberal member of Parliament, David Steel, said yesterday that the presumption

of innocence was an important principle that should be applied to applications for bail.

Mr. Stonehouse insists that he is innocent of the 21 charges against him.

Acting Chief Magistrate Kenneth Barracough set bail at £10,000, plus two sureties of £15,000 each, making a total of £40,000 (£64,000).

Defense Difficulties

Magistrate Barracough said there were "grave and weighty reasons for keeping this gentleman in custody," but because of the difficulties experienced by Mr. Stonehouse's lawyers in preparing the defense case while he was in prison, he had decided to grant bail in the interests of a speedy trial.

Mr. Stonehouse must report to the police every day except Sunday until his next court appearance, Sept. 17, together with his secretary, Mrs. Sheila Buckley. Mrs. Buckley was extradited with him from Australia and faces five charges of theft and one of conspiracy.

Mr. Stonehouse has refused to resign his seat in Parliament. Some members of the Commons want to expel him, but such action is unlikely since it might prejudice the legal proceedings.

Italy Communists Say Party Grows

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP).—The

Italian Communist party, riding a popularity wave at home, said today that it has recruited 150,000 new members thus far this year, the highest number in at least 15 years.

The party, the largest Marxist organization in Western Europe, put the total of its members at 1,715,822. Nearly 400,000 of them are women.

The party said nearly 15,000 new members have joined it since the June 15 nationwide local elections, in which voters boosted the Communist party to 33 per cent of the votes cast, just two points below the dominant Christian Democrats.

MUSIC

The New Man at the Met

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (IHT).—James Levine's Salzburg Festival debut earlier this month and the new production of Verdi's "Otello" he will conduct in Salzburg next month are not the beginning of a European career. This period is more like a breather before he goes home to total immersion in one of the toughest jobs the operatic world has to offer.

The job, beginning with the 1976-77 season, is music director and chief artistic administrator of the crisis-ridden Metropolitan Opera. His youth (he was 32 on June 23) and his entirely American training are two of the things that make him a unique figure in the Met's history. And the seven months a season that his five-year contract commits him to at the Met is downright original in an age when many conductors spend more time in jets than on podiums.

"I don't like that kind of career building, two weeks here and then to work somewhere else," he said. "I think there is a law that the greatest work of this kind has been done by people who built themselves a nest, where it was possible to develop their full potential, to go deeper and deeper and become subtler and subtler. That can't be done unless performers grow together."

Deciding to take the Met job, which he had turned down earlier, took some reflection.

"I had been offered a good American orchestra," he recalled, "not one of the Big Five, but a good one. And, after all, how many conductors get an offer like that at my age?"

Then, at the Met, I wondered

if the Peter Principle was not at work—it seemed silly, way out of proportion. But then I decided that I have my maximum energy now, and you need energy for an opera house. The Met is in a state of crisis, and it is worthwhile to help that go in the right direction. I want to use what I have to grow into what I haven't got: there is no sense at this point to go running around."

At this stage of his career, energy is one of his most prominent characteristics as a conductor, an impression reinforced by a robust frame, topped by a luxuriant shock of curly black hair. The "Symphonic Fantastique" that wound up his concert here with the London Symphony Orchestra had a terrific visceral impact. But the next day he talked more about the "classical spine" that he hoped he had brought out in Berlin.

At the age of 31, when Levine was already an authentic Wandersmann pianist, his parents persuaded Walter Levin—first violinist of the Lasalle Quartet, based in Levine's native Cincinnati—to take him as a pupil. For the next five years, that got the youngster immersed in analysis and interpretive issues, but Levine also wants to make it the artistic home of the best American singers while not renouncing the use of international stars, and to develop a house style of production based on the frequent use of certain stage directors—

James Levine, who is taking over as music director and chief artistic administrator of the Metropolitan Opera.

of Levine's main concerns will be to make it the kind of place that Szell would not storm out of, as he did about 30 years ago during Rudolf Bing's regime.

Besides raising the day-to-day level of conducting at the Met, Levine also wants to make it the artistic home of the best American singers while not renouncing the use of international stars, and to develop a house style of production based on the frequent use of certain stage directors—



John Dexter, the Met's production supervisor, and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, whom Levine hopes to bring in for several productions, are two names prominent in this respect. But it will be a while before change becomes apparent.

"The Met is a monolith and hard to move," he said. "Time will tell. If it doesn't work, at least I will have the consolation of knowing that it didn't work in the last 10 years of the Bing regime either."

WAVERLEY ROOT

Perversity and the Ubiquitous Crayfish

CRAYFISH (or crawfish; there is no difference in meaning between the two forms) are eaten wherever they are found, which means over most of the world, though with more reluctance in some places than in others.

There are no crayfish in Africa, unless you consider Madagascar part of Africa. Madagascar possesses a crustacean called *orana bokoka*, which is an authentic crayfish, in other words a freshwater crustacean, as all crayfish must be, though in some countries the word is applied perversely and incorrectly, to saltwater creatures.

Asia has a crayfishless gap from Turkistan in the west to the Amur River in the east, but west of Turkistan there are crayfish, including two particularly prized species in the Caspian region, and west of the Amur there are others, including one species peculiar to Japan.

Europe has six or seven species of crayfish. Australia has several more, and the United States is rich in them, with some peculiar ones. Like the blind crayfish which live in Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and Gum Cave and Squirrel Chimney in Florida. There is also a burrowing crayfish in Mississippi and Alabama, which lives in holes which it excavates with its claws, throwing out the excavated earth into chimneys sometimes up to a foot high. It ventures forth on rainy spring nights (it can go eight or nine months without eating) and makes up for lost time by devastating whole fields of corn or cotton in a single night.

In principle, Eurasian crayfish belong to the genus *Asacus* and American crayfish to the genus *Cambarus*, but *Cambarus* has shown itself incapable of crossing the Rocky Mountains and consequently exists only east of the Continental Divide, but *Asacus* is capable of crossing the Pacific Ocean and consequently exists west of it.

The first French definition of the crayfish was of sweeping simplicity: "a red fish which walks backwards." This underestimated the crayfish. It swims backwards, but it can walk forwards as easily as backwards.

This created a problem when the noble sport of crayfish racing was invented in Louisiana: How can you make a crayfish take the right direction? It was solved by constructing a race course in the form of a target; the bull's-eye was the starting gate and the winner was the first crayfish to reach the circumference by any route it chose to take.

The Color

The French definition underestimated also the crayfish's versatility in the way of color, assuming that it was referring to it when alive. There are, indeed, crayfish of a dull red color, but others are cream, yellow, blue, green, mahogany or black. They are all equally when boiled. There is great variation in size too. The smallest Louisiana species is only an inch long, but most American crayfish run from 3 to 5 inches. In Australia and New Zealand they measure 5 to 6 inches and a little more for what Australians call the Murray River lobster, a misnomer from the other direction. The world's largest crayfish lives in Tasmania, where it may reach a length of 16 inches and a weight of 8 pounds.

The crayfish looks like a small, somewhat angular lobster, and, like the lobster, never stops growing: it sheds its tightening shell periodically and grows a larger one to replace it as long as it lives, which may be as much as 30 years. The male can be distinguished from the female by its narrower abdomen, but for gastronomic purposes it doesn't matter: in some crustaceans, one sex or the other has superior flavor, but the crayfish has on this point achieved equality of the sexes. The female, however, is still constrained to carry the eggs around alone: they are attached in a mass to her abdomen, outside of her body, where, a learned reference book informs us, she "aerates them frequently." I have no information on how a crayfish goes about aerating her eggs.

The Old World has been more receptive to the crayfish than the New. It has never entered the continental United States except as a regional phenomenon. New England, where it was brought up, is not a region devoted to crayfish. I remember as a boy exploring the shores of the South Waupaca Lake in Fall River, Mass., with my father, scrambling in the wet weeds until we had scooped up, with no other tackle than our bare and sometimes bitten hands, 30 or 40 crayfish. We then rowed a boat into the middle of the lake and fed the crayfish to black bass expert at stripping them from our hooks without once breaking the surface of the water to give thanks.

I think with hatred of these fish today as I sit in a certain Paris restaurant which specializes in crayfish and places a great bowl on the table without being asked, and watch my wife, a crayfish devotee, shoveling them down like so many salted peanuts, while I feel my bank balance draining away. They appear on the bill at the price of their weight in gold. Those black bass were the Mideases of the aquatic world, and I can only hope that a diet of gold gave them no more satisfaction than it gave Midas. Most New Englanders, I believe, still consider crayfish unfit for human consumption.

Crayfish country in the United States is Louisiana and that part of Texas contiguous to it. Louisiana collects more crayfish than any other area of equal size in the world, 18 to 20 million pounds a year. Louisiana has always maintained a sort of cult about the crayfish. In season, you buy

now), and Norway lobster (*langoustine*) during the 15th and 16th. *Cambarus* "shrinks" in Spanish, but in Peru seems to be applied indiscriminately to the genuine crayfish found there in streams and irrigation canals, and to saltwater shrimp.

In its Portuguese form *camarões*, the shrimp gave its name to the Cameroons of Africa, where it has been reported as existing both in the rivers and along the coasts; it is probable that this is an error, resulting from the fact that a saltwater crustacean could be found also in river estuaries, but only as far upstream as the tide carries salt water.

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Light of Fireflies Gives Rise To New Medical Techniques

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT).—

The light of the firefly, long the subject of scientific curiosity and nocturnal wonder, has sparked a growing interest in luminescence as a technique in medical and biochemical research.

The technique, known as "the firefly system," has recently been adopted for use in areas as varied as the study of heart disease and muscular dystrophy, urology, antibiotic testing, waste-water treatment, environmental protection and the early diagnosis of hypothermia in swine, a condition that costs the pork industry \$300 million to \$500 million a year.

New scientific interest in the application of the method has also led to the growth of firefly collection centers in recent years.

Two Chemicals

The firefly system involves the use of the lightning bug's two light-producing chemicals, luciferin and luciferase, to test for the chemical presence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), an energy-storage compound contained in every living cell.

Since 1948, as a result of work done by Dr. William McElroy at Johns Hopkins University, scientists have known that ATP is the third essential ingredient in the firefly's recipe for chemical glow, and that the amount of light generated is directly proportionate to the level of ATP present.

Dr. McElroy had in effect developed a quick and simple test for life itself, since luciferin and luciferase could be added to any substance containing ATP, any living matter, to reproduce the firefly's glimmer. While this knowledge is old, recent developments have increased its popularity—including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's system in the Viking mission as a test for life on Mars.

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Bonn Cabinet Sets Plan to Aid Economy

Spending Project Helps Construction Industry

SPENDING PROJECT HELPS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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Threat Seen to U.K. Wage Policy

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The British government's wage-restricting program could be threatened by a continued rise in unemployment, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) warned today.

In its latest review of the British economy, NIESR said labor union support for the government's wage policy "will fade and turn to outright opposition" if the increase in the number of jobless is not slowed.

The institute suggested that the government soon begin a program of gradual reflation to halt the increase in unemployment.

NIESR, an independent, non-profit organization whose quarterly reviews of the world and British economies are well respected, predicted that on unchanged policies British unemployment would rise to 1.25 million by the end of this year and possibly 1.5 million by the end of 1976.

The seasonally-adjusted number of jobless is now about 1 million, the highest it has been since 1945.

NIESR said unions supported the government's limit of 5% a week on wage boosts in the next 12 months "partly because they were told that there would be more unemployment if they didn't."

Government Criticized

The government's policy of waiting for an upturn in the world economy and trade to stimulate the British economy is criticized by NIESR. It points out that the expected turnaround in the world economy is already late and that there could be further delays.

NIESR said it is "necessary to begin some reflation of domestic demand fairly soon to influence the level of employment next summer."

The institute argues that a program of early but gradual reflation would make it less likely that a large and potentially destabilizing stimulus would be administered in panic at a later stage.

NIESR's suggestions are in conflict with the government stance that Britain's record inflation of over 25 per cent must be brought

under control and that priming the economy would make this more difficult.

NIESR also revised predictions about various British economic indicators for 1975 following forecasts in February that have occasionally been over-optimistic.

Its latest unemployment estimate of 1.25 million persons by year-end is up from the 900,000 predicted in February.

The institute now sees a fall in gross domestic product this year of about 0.75 per cent compared with a rise of 1.5 per cent forecast in February.

However, the institute now expects the payments deficit this year to narrow to about £750 million. This deficit was under £500 million in the first half and for all 1974 was about £2.5 billion.

In February NIESR predicted a payments deficit of £2.5 billion to £3 billion for 1975.

The bank said it was prepared to be more flexible in its restrictions on credit but added that it did not think its tight money policies were the direct reason for Kohjin's failure.

Mr. Nakamura told a press conference the company's debt total included all loans, discounts and guarantees owed to a total of 130 financial institutions and some other companies by Kohjin and many of its subsidiaries.

He said the firm would apply for court authorization to restructure itself under the terms of Japan's corporation rehabilitation law.

Can Be Saved

Mr. Nakamura said Kohjin would be able to reestablish itself if it was allowed to shelve some of its debts and develop and sell its land holdings under an appointed receiver.

Tokyo Commerce & Industry Research Co., a private credit investigation bureau, said the Kohjin crash was far the largest business failure in Japanese history.

Its indebtedness was almost four times as much as the previous record company collapse.

The Kohjin collapse had repercussions on the Tokyo stock market today, with textile and shipping firms in particular losing ground.

At the close of morning trading the market average was 4,008.50—down 42.54 on yesterday's close.

Foreign Debt Listed

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Kohjin said today it has four foreign banks among its creditors.

The company had borrowed \$300,000 from the London branch of American National Bank of Chicago, and \$300,000 from Chemical Bank of New York.

Both borrowings are so-called impact loans, which are funds brought in from abroad.

Kohjin said it has also borrowed 200 million yen from the local branch of Swiss Bank Corp. and officials said an additional loan is outstanding from the Tokyo branch of German Overseas Bank.

They did not immediately know the amount of the latter credit.

Banking sources said that the impact loans are guaranteed by Japanese banks so the foreign banks involved theoretically should not suffer any losses.

They said gains were evenly spread between government and corporate issues, with advances of 3.8 point commonplace.

In Chicago a rally in the closing minutes lifted wheat, corn, oats and soybean meal futures on the Board of Trade but soybeans and soy oil prices remained depressed.

Soybeans lost nearly 10 cents a bushel after a limit decline of 20 cents the previous session. Oil was down about 50 points following a limit 100-point move with soybeans. Meal futures gained 8.5 cents.

Wheat and corn futures rose about 5 cents and 4 cents.

Stocks Gain Late in Day On Big Board

Comment by Burns, Index Report Cited

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—A modest rally in the final minutes of trading enabled New York Stock Exchange prices to finish on a winning note today, but turnover was light.

The late turnaround coincided with publication of a comment by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns on the interest rate situation.

In a letter to House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, Mr. Burns said that the Fed would continue to take steps to reduce long-term interest rates by purchasing long-term government securities.

Brokers added that the market was stabilized partly by the Commerce Department report that the index of leading indicators rose strongly again in July.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 807.02, up 3.91 and advances exceeded declines by 635 to 604.

Volume totaled 11.11 million shares compared with 11.35 million yesterday.

Bandaid was the most active issue on the Big Board, sliding 1 1/8 point to 30. A block of 240,000 shares of the issue was traded at 29.

A block of Warner Communications traded at 17 1/4 unchanged, with the issue closing at 17 3/8.

Northrop gained 1 1/2 to 27 1/2 and traded as low as 26 3/4. The Swiss government today formally proposed that Northrop be awarded a \$600-million contract to modernize Switzerland's air force.

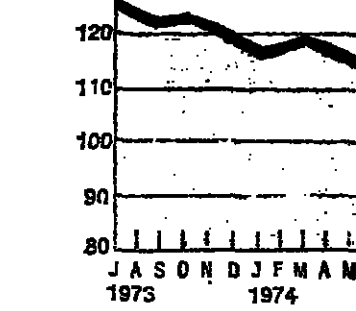
Schorer Broadcasting tacked on 3 1/4 to 15 1/4. The company is negotiating for possible sale of its Boston Garden and Boston Bruins units.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel fell 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. The company omitted the dividend on its common stock after careful consideration of the corporation's cash position.

In other steel issues, U.S. Steel closed at 63 3/8, up 3/8. Bethlehem 36 1/2, up 1/2. Republic 31 1/4, ahead 1/8, and Armco 27 1/2, up 1/2.

Interstate Brands picked up 3 1/8 to 14 1/4 after a late opening. It boosted the quarterly dividend to 20 cents a share from 5 cents.

Leading Indicators (New Series) 1967=100



WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The government said today its index that anticipates future trends in the economy advanced for the fifth consecutive month in July.

The Commerce Department said its index of leading indicators, a composite of a dozen individual economic measures, climbed 1.7 per cent in July, putting the index figure 11.5 per cent ahead of its low point last February.

The advance, combined with a revision of June's advance from its originally reported 1.9 per cent rise to a 2.9 per cent increase, signaled a continuing recovery in the economy.

Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton called the report encouraging, but counseled caution in interpreting it.

"Because of the variables within the economy, we cannot expect that every month will show such a dramatic increase," he said. "We still have a long way to go before we can all be satisfied with the state of the economy."

The department said the index last month increased to 100.7 per cent of the 1967 average from an upward revised 99 per cent in June.

The revised June increase was the third largest for any month on record, falling short only of the 3.4 per cent surge in April and a 3.8 per cent gain in June 1973.

Seven of the 10 indicators available for July showed increases from June. Moving favorably were the average work week, the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries, the change in total liquid assets, new business formations, stock prices, new manufacturers' orders and building permits.

Three of the 10 indicators—the change in sensitive materials prices, contracts and orders for plant and equipment and the U.S. money supply—showed declines in July. The remaining two indicators were not available.

Productivity Rises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Productivity for the total private economy rose a revised and seasonally-adjusted 4.3 per cent in the second quarter, while nonfinancial productivity rose 9.5 per cent, the Labor Department reported today.

The department previously reported a 2.9 per cent increase in productivity for the second quarter.

The productivity figures for nonfinancial corporations include all corporations except banks, credit agencies, stock and commodity brokers, and insurance companies.

Panel Plans To Check N.Y. City Finances

Unit to Eye Project On Balancing Budget

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Mayor Abraham Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey announced last night that they had reached agreement on the creation of a new panel, consisting of themselves and State Controller Arthur Levitt, to supervise New York City's fiscal affairs.

Gov. Carey said he would call the state legislature into special session to approve the plan. He said the panel would serve as a mechanism to approve a city plan showing how Mr. Beame intended to balance his budget within three years without resorting to new borrowing.

"I am completely in accord with this plan," Mr. Beame said. "It represents state financial involvement in the City of New York." He denied that it represented any loss of home rule.

The plan was designed to re-open the lending markets to both the city and the Municipal Assistance Corp. so that MAC could sell bonds, raising the cash the city needs each month to pay its expenses.

Many of the details of the package are still unclear, but officials close to the governor said he intended to ask the legislature to appropriate \$1 billion in state funds to help the city avert default.

The legislature would also be asked, these officials said, to authorize MAC to issue an additional \$1 billion in bonds to help tide the city over its huge expenses during the next few months.

The \$1 billion appropriated by the state would be in the form of a loan to MAC, most likely in the form of a purchase of \$1 billion in bonds that the corporation had been unable to market to investors.

MAC was originally authorized by the state legislature to sell \$3 billion in bonds. It has already marketed just under \$2 billion, but has been told by bank officials that it would not be possible under present circumstances, to market the next \$1 billion.

The new panel, a board of overseers, is also designed to act as a receiver of \$7 billion to \$8 billion in city revenues from taxes and state and federal aid that now come directly to the city and insure that revenues are set aside to pay off any borrowing done by the city.

According to the Hudson Letter, a Common Market "Inner Core" consisting of France, Germany, and the Benelux countries is likely to become the second economic giant of the 1980's.

To find out who will make policy for this group, why the other EEC members are "in but not of" the Common Market, and which non-EEC countries are drawing closer to the policies of the Inner Five, read the most recent issue.

Prepared by the European Hudson Institute and published by the International Herald Tribune, the Hudson Letter gives you information you simply cannot get anywhere else.

Fed Repays Foreign Debts After Strong Dollar Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System took the opportunity afforded by the dollar's strong advance this summer to repay all outstanding swap debts—bilateral credit arrangements—it had incurred in exchange-market operations since October, 1974.

In a semi-annual report on foreign exchange operations, the bank said it repaid about the equivalent of \$815 million of swap drawings on central banks of West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Belgium in the quarter ended July 31.

Fed officials characterized their market interventions as moves to smooth ripples in trading conditions and to avert any outbreak of disorderly trading. The interventions were not meant to establish or hold the dollar at any particular level.

The Fed also said it sold nearly \$252 million of deutsche marks, guilders, French and Belgian francs during the quarter. Of this, \$188 million were financed

by further drawings on swap lines. Of the total sold, \$146 million were in DM, \$47 million in guilders, \$46 million in French francs and \$13 million in Belgian francs.

The officials said that the bank had operated exclusively in spot markets and that it had been emboldened by the dollar's strength to increase the amounts of foreign currencies it bought in day-to-day operations.

Noting that floating exchange rates had worked better than some had feared, though not as well as some would have it, Fed officials were hopeful that the dollar could strengthen further this year.

The Fed still owes \$1,233 billion to the national banks of Belgium and Switzerland and to the Bank for International Settlements. This amount has been outstanding since August 1971. The U.S. Treasury has outstanding the equivalent of \$1,599 billion in Swiss franc-denominated obligations with the Swiss National Bank, also since before Aug. 15, 1971.

Price Policy Splits U.S. Oil Firms

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—A last-ditch effort to block sudden decontrol of U.S. petroleum prices is shaping up—within the oil industry.

The issue is, in fact, splitting the industry. Instead of being a battle between the "big oil" companies and the "independents," the split is between the "big oil" companies and the "independents" who are the "have-nots," so far as domestic crude-oil supplies are concerned.

Generally favoring sudden decontrol are the companies that produce large volumes of domestic crude oil—both producing and refining firms. Generally opposing immediate decontrol are the large and small refiners that do not produce large volumes of domestic crude—and thus must buy it. Petroleum-price decontrol and resulting increased prices mean higher profits for the first group and lower profits for the second.

But what is really behind the split and the new effort by many within the oil industry to block price decontrol is a reshaping of fuel markets that is likely to come once petroleum regulations are ended.

This is what worries those marketers without much domestic crude oil who will be buying from the more fortunate companies. These without much domestic crude say they will be forced to raise prices to offset the higher costs to them of crude oil. Or they can remain competitive and watch their profit margins shrink. Either way, they say, they lose.

A Gloomy Report Is Issued on U.S. By Merrill Lynch

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—While the administration remains bullish on the U.S. economy not everyone agrees. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith is bearish.

In a report entitled "The Economic Outlook Has Changed," the nation's largest stock broker now foresees the economy actually declining again by early 1976.

Its bulletin two weeks ago said that a combination of accelerating inflation and rising interest rates could trigger responses that would risk aborting the recovery. In its latest bulletin, dated Aug. 23, it adds:

"These forces have now progressed far enough and for sufficient time so that we now feel that the probability is now favorably reduced rate of economic growth in the fourth quarter of this year and a shift to a small decline in the first quarter of next year."

This outlook, it observes, "is considerably different from the one we had been relying upon for some nine months or so."

Common Market Five emerging as economic power of the 1980's.

According to the Hudson Letter, a Common Market "Inner Core" consisting of France, Germany, and the Benelux countries is likely to become the second economic giant of the 1980's.

To find out who will make policy for this group, why the other EEC members are "in but not of" the Common Market, and which non-EEC countries are drawing closer to the policies of the Inner Five, read the most recent issue.

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Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The Belgian retail price index rose 1.4 per cent to 144.74 this month from 143.48 in July (base 1971). The National Statistics Office said today. The gain from the year-ago month was 14.2 per cent.

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131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638
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Closing Prices Aug. 27, 1975

High Low Last Ctrge				High Low Last Ctrge			
2180 Agneco	51	51	51	1750 Bayco Ctr	51	51	51
2210 Alcoa	51	51	51	1800 Borden	51	51	51
2225 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	1850 Borden	51	51	51
2235 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	1900 Borden	51	51	51
2245 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	1950 Borden	51	51	51
2255 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2000 Borden	51	51	51
2265 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2050 Borden	51	51	51
2275 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2100 Borden	51	51	51
2285 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2150 Borden	51	51	51
2295 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2200 Borden	51	51	51
2305 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2250 Borden	51	51	51
2315 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2300 Borden	51	51	51
2325 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2350 Borden	51	51	51
2335 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2400 Borden	51	51	51
2345 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2450 Borden	51	51	51
2355 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2500 Borden	51	51	51
2365 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2550 Borden	51	51	51
2375 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2600 Borden	51	51	51
2385 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2650 Borden	51	51	51
2395 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2700 Borden	51	51	51
2405 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2750 Borden	51	51	51
2415 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2800 Borden	51	51	51
2425 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2850 Borden	51	51	51
2435 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2900 Borden	51	51	51
2445 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	2950 Borden	51	51	51
2455 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3000 Borden	51	51	51
2465 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3050 Borden	51	51	51
2475 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3100 Borden	51	51	51
2485 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3150 Borden	51	51	51
2495 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3200 Borden	51	51	51
2505 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3250 Borden	51	51	51
2515 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3300 Borden	51	51	51
2525 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3350 Borden	51	51	51
2535 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3400 Borden	51	51	51
2545 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3450 Borden	51	51	51
2555 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3500 Borden	51	51	51
2565 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3550 Borden	51	51	51
2575 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3600 Borden	51	51	51
2585 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3650 Borden	51	51	51
2595 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3700 Borden	51	51	51
2605 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3750 Borden	51	51	51
2615 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3800 Borden	51	51	51
2625 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3850 Borden	51	51	51
2635 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3900 Borden	51	51	51
2645 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	3950 Borden	51	51	51
2655 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4000 Borden	51	51	51
2665 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4050 Borden	51	51	51
2675 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4100 Borden	51	51	51
2685 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4150 Borden	51	51	51
2695 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4200 Borden	51	51	51
2705 Alfa Ind	51	51	51	4250 Borden	51	51	51
2715 Alfa Ind							

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam		Gin Un St	
AKZO	37.70	Huysen-Side	
Albert Heijn	47.50	Huysen Bey	
Amtrak		Irron Chich	
Amtrak	37.4	Jrals	
Adams	141	McK & Son	
Fokker	37.6	Nichols	
Heineken	60.20	Realty	
Hv A	49	Rand Mines	
Hollam-H	51.30	Rank Z	
Imco	51.30	Rand Dutch	
K.L.M.	40	Rif	
Pakbied	21.80	Shell	
Phillips new	178.20	Tate Invest	
Rabobc	178.20	Union Carb	
Rainco	48.20	Vickers	
Rijkswater Dutch	102.60	War L	
Unilever	261	West Deep	
Van Oord	173	West Mid	
Vencom		West Am	
		Westworth	
Brussels			
Arbeo	4.015		

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices Aug. 27, 1975	End
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[illegible]

August 27, 1973

These rates do not take into account bank service charges

Interest Rates

	German	Swiss
3-month	10.00%	10.00%
6-month	10.00%	10.00%
12-month	10.00%	10.00%
18-month	10.00%	10.00%
24-month	10.00%	10.00%
30-month	10.00%	10.00%
36-month	10.00%	10.00%
42-month	10.00%	10.00%
48-month	10.00%	10.00%
54-month	10.00%	10.00%
60-month	10.00%	10.00%
66-month	10.00%	10.00%
72-month	10.00%	10.00%
78-month	10.00%	10.00%
84-month	10.00%	10.00%
90-month	10.00%	10.00%
96-month	10.00%	10.00%
102-month	10.00%	10.00%
108-month	10.00%	10.00%
114-month	10.00%	10.00%
120-month	10.00%	10.00%
126-month	10.00%	10.00%
132-month	10.00%	10.00%
138-month	10.00%	10.00%
144-month	10.00%	10.00%
150-month	10.00%	10.00%
156-month	10.00%	10.00%
162-month	10.00%	10.00%
168-month	10.00%	10.00%
174-month	10.00%	10.00%
180-month	10.00%	10.00%
186-month	10.00%	10.00%
192-month	10.00%	10.00%
198-month	10.00%	10.00%
204-month	10.00%	10.00%
210-month	10.00%	10.00%
216-month	10.00%	10.00%
222-month	10.00%	10.00%
228-month	10.00%	10.00%
234-month	10.00%	10.00%
240-month	10.00%	10.00%
246-month	10.00%	10.00%
252-month	10.00%	10.00%
258-month	10.00%	10.00%
264-month	10.00%	10.00%
270-month	10.00%	10.00%
276-month	10.00%	10.00%
282-month	10.00%	10.00%
288-month	10.00%	10.00%
294-month	10.00%	10.00%
300-month	10.00%	10.00%
306-month	10.00%	10.00%
312-month	10.00%	10.00%
318-month	10.00%	10.00%
324-month	10.00%	10.00%
330-month	10.00%	10.00%
336-month	10.00%	10.00%
342-month	10.00%	10.00%
348-month	10.00%	10.00%
354-month	10.00%	10.00%
360-month	10.00%	10.00%
366-month	10.00%	10.00%
372-month	10.00%	10.00%
378-month	10.00%	10.00%
384-month	10.00%	10.00%
390-month	10.00%	10.00%
396-month	10.00%	10.00%
402-month	10.00%	10.00%
408-month	10.00%	10.00%
414-month	10.00%	10.00%
420-month	10.00%	10.00%
426-month	10.00%	10.00%
432-month	10.00%	10.00%
438-month	10.00%	10.00%
444-month	10.00%	10.00%
450-month	10.00%	10.00%
456-month	10.00%	10.00%
462-month	10.00%	10.00%
468-month	10.00%	10.00%
474-month	10.00%	10.00%
480-month	10.00%	10.00%
486-month	10.00%	10.00%
492-month	10.00%	10.00%
498-month	10.00%	10.00%
504-month	10.00%	10.00%
510-month	10.00%	10.00%
516-month	10.00%	10.00%
522-month	10.00%	10.00%
528-month	10.00%	10.00%
534-month	10.00%	10.00%
540-month	10.00%	10.00%
546-month	10.00%	10.00%
552-month	10.00%	10.00%
558-month	10.00%	10.00%
564-month	10.00%	10.00%
570-month	10.00%	10.00%
576-month	10.00%	10.00%
582-month	10.00%	10.00%
588-month	10.00%	10.00%
594-month	10.00%	10.00%
600-month	10.00%	10.00%
606-month	10.00%	10.00%
612-month	10.00%	10.00%
618-month	10.00%	10.00%
6		

	Dollar	Cent	mark	franc	sterling
7 D	3 ⁰⁰ 5 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰⁰ 2 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰ 3 ⁰⁰	9 ⁰⁰	
1 M	6 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰ 3 ⁰⁰	1 ⁰⁰ 2 ⁰⁰	10 ⁰⁰	
3 M	7 ⁰⁰ 7 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ 3 ⁰⁰	2 ⁰⁰ 2 ⁰⁰	10 ⁰⁰	
6 M	8 ⁰⁰ 8 ⁰⁰	4 ⁰⁰ 4 ⁰⁰	3 ⁰⁰ 4 ⁰⁰	11 ⁰⁰	
1 Y	8 ⁰⁰ 8 ⁰⁰	5 ⁰⁰ 5 ⁰⁰	4 ⁰⁰ 5 ⁰⁰	12 ⁰⁰	

Marie	667.7	130.94	256.24	152.41	—	233.10	11.441	249.42	7.77
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The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9763; Escudo: 20.4804; French franc: 6.5596; German mark: 3.3757; Italian lire: 20.3607; Japanese yen: 360.87; Netherlands guilder: 1.8360; New Zealand dollar: 2.0700; Norwegian kroner: 4.7556; Spanish peseta: 166.6391; Swedish krona: 4.7556; Swiss franc: 2.0000; United Kingdom pound: 1.0000; United States dollar: 1.0000.

1300	Algebra	S	27%	28%	27%	28%
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244 Canlon	\$ 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2
100 Dom Bridge	\$ 25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
150 Imasco	\$ 30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1 1/2
494 Molson A	\$ 21	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1 1/2
2200 Molson B	\$ 19	19	19	+ 1 1/2
450 Mont Trust	\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
3697 Price Co	\$ 17 1/2	16 1/2	17	+ 1/2
300 Royal Bank	\$ 35	34 1/2	35	+ 1 1/2
4966 Trizec	\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Total Sales 349,768 shares.				

**Shrewd international
business
analysis**
*Every day in the
International
Herald Tribune*
Ask for it in flight.

-By Will Weng

C F				C F			
ALGARVE	22	73	Fair	MADRID	23	79	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21	69	Rain	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ANVERS	21	61	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Sunny
ATHENS	28	84	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Sunny
BRISTOL	29	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	26	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Rain	NICE	26	79	Cloudy
CADIZ	24	79	Rain	OSLO	24	75	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	79	Rain	PARIS	25	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	25	70	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
DUBLIN	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	23	73	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81	Sunny
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
GLASGOW	21	70	Rain	TURIN	25	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Cloudy	VENICE	26	79	Rain
HELSINKI	18	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	78	Cloudy
HONGKONG	28	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	70	Cloudy
ISLAS PALMAS	24	75	Rain	WASHINGTON	29	83	Sunny
LISBON	27	81	Cloudy	ZURICH	19	66	Rain
LONDON	27	81	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast
as 1700 GMT, other as 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

1



THINKING ABOUT CRIME

By James O. Wilson. Basic Books. 231 pp. 5

Reviewed by Selwyn Raab

FOR 15 years the United States has been ravaged by an unprecedented crime epidemic. During that period billions of dollars were poured into expanded police departments and intensive prison rehabilitation programs. At the same time, incalculable tons of analytic rubbish were published about the problem. But Prof. James Q. Wilson believes we are still engulfed by a crime wave largely because of our reliance on discredited theories for controlling or containing criminal offenders in America.

Among the cherished concepts he finds most ineffectual are the beliefs that the root causes of crime are identifiable and subject to curing; that the combined prison-probation system can rehabilitate huge numbers of felons and that larger police forces automatically provide a stronger defense against crime.

American society, Professor Wilson complains, has been whipped and blamed unfairly for producing the current crime situation. As he points out, crime unfortunately is on the upsurge everywhere, in Communist and Socialist cultures as well as in capitalist society.

Professor Wilson thinks the criminal justice system has devoted too much of its resources on searching for idealistic cures instead of concentrating more on finding deterrents. Or as he puts it: "We have become so preoccupied with dealing with the causes of the crime [whether the causes are thought to be social conditions or police inadequacies] that we have almost succeeded in persuading ourselves that criminals are radically different from ordinary people—that they are utterly indifferent to the costs and rewards of their activities, and are responding only to deep passions, fleeting impulses or controllable social forces."

One of the more prolific and better writers on criminology, Mr. Wilson is a professor of government at Harvard University. He backed into the crime-analysis business through studying police administration, and this book is a collection of articles he has written since 1971.

Though he raps the knuckles of those conservatives who would rely on more aggressive police tactics, Professor Wilson comes down much harder on what would be considered the 20th-century liberal viewpoint of dealing with crime. In general, he contends that our judicial apparatus has been too soft, especially with recidivists. He proposes a tough theory of "isolating" and punishing persistent criminals. Such policy, he writes, might dissuade the marginal criminal from predatory offenses and could produce major reductions in the crime rate.

Pointing out that more than 87

percent of those arrested in the United States had a previous record, Professor Wilson argues that what is lacking in the criminal-justice system is the certainty of punishment. Today repeat criminals are more concerned about being arrested, he says, adding: "The key is to society from crimes not committed while they were in prison would be real and substantial and if the policy of prison sentences were consistently followed—even with relatively short (one- or two-year) sentences, the gains would be enduring."

Professor Wilson acknowledged that the increased risk of severe sentences would inevitably lead to more trials in already jammed courts, but he insists that the price tag for additional courtroom facilities and personnel would be justifiable.

In arguing for longer terms as a practical deterrent to the growing crime menace, he scoffs at their opportunity for intellectualism. "I have never been reluctant to utter 'uncivilized' things about human kind" or face the harsh reality of modern-day crime.

"Wicked people exist," he writes. "Nothing allows except to set them apart from innocent people. And many people, neither wicked nor innocent, but watchful, dissembling and calculating of their opportunities for power or reaction to wickedness as a cue to what they might profitably do. We have tried with the wicked, made sport of the innocent and encouraged the calculators. Justice suffices and so do we all."

For many of his colleagues Professor Wilson's strong bias in guaranteed punishment as crime deterrent may sound like a return to an old-fashioned formula that long has been discarded as worthless. Older schools of criminology have mountains of statistics purportedly proving that prison punishment actually contributes to recidivism and that it is an expensive waste.

Every industrialized Western society in large, restless, urban populations is confronted with abnormally high levels of theft, murder and crime. And tactics similar to those suggested by Professor Wilson have been tried with limited success in other countries unencumbered by clogged courts or constitutional concerns for the rights of defendants.

Professor Wilson's ideas may be unorthodox for those of his colleagues who counsel patience, but he hopes that natural sociological factors will eventually lead to crime without resorting to democratic Draconian measures.

His vigorous argument, however, reflects a strong sway inside the academic halls toward a more punishment-oriented view of criminality in America. The debate within academia is as important to all of us because it is to the criminologists and the putative research that the lawmakers turn when seeking remedies to the crime problem. But it is prudent to remember that criminology is neither science nor an art. The certainty the profession has invested with is that crime is rising everywhere, regardless of the antidotes.

Schvyn Raab wrote this review for The New York Times.

Ashe Victor in U.S. Opener; Borg Defeats Vilas

Seems Shaky In Gaining

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Aug. 27 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe, the Wimbledon champion, appeared nervous and unsure of himself as he scored a 6-3, 7-6 victory over Victor Amaya in the first match of the \$200,000 U.S. Open tennis championships today.

Amaya, who turned professional only last week, is a senior at the University of Michigan and a college all-American. He was "a lanky loser," getting into the tournament because Harold Elsenbroich of West Germany failed to appear. The young American from Holland, Mich., ranked only 41st by the U.S. Tennis Association, was on the grounds after having lost in the qualifying round on Tuesday.

Amaya, 6 feet 6 and 220, went to a 2-0 lead in the first set before Ashe took over. In the second set Amaya came back from 0-3 to tie off four straight games and then carry the set to the tiebreak. Even there he gave Ashe trouble before losing, 2 points to 6.

Two of the lower seeds moved ahead easily. No. 12 John Alexander of Australia putting out American Marty Riessen, 7-6, 6-1, and the final seed, Cliff, No. 10, stopping Marcelo Lara of Mexico, 7-6, 6-0.

Alexander, regarded some years ago as a likely successor to the great Billie Jean King, took the lead in the first set, 7 points to 3 in the tiebreak, but then roared through the second set.

Alexander said that the change of surface to clay did not bother him in the least, pointing out that the majority of the tournament seeds have played well on clay type surfaces.

It was a pleasant victory for Alexander marking the first time he had won a match in five matches this year. Riessen, 19, a photo finish, lost in each of his four matches, wearing an orange tennis shirt and white shorts with orange sleeves, had little



RESTFUL PRACTICE—Margaret Court sits on the clay of the Forest Hills courts during a practice session for the U.S. Open after chasing shot during training for event.

difficulty with his young Mexican opponent after the first set in the stadium which has been converted from grass to a clay composition surface.

Weather permitting, a new champion will be crowned Sept. 7, and should Jimmy Connors retain his title, the Big Four championships of 1973 will have been won by four different men.

John Newcombe won the Australian Open, Bjorn Borg took the French and Arthur Ashe won at Wimbledon. Connors was the defeated finalist in Australia and at Wimbledon, while Guillermo Vilas was the loser in Paris.

Newcombe will watch from the sidelines here because of recent surgery, while Ken Rosewall, routed in straight sets in last year's final by Connors, passed up the tournament for "per-

sonal reasons" after another demoralizing loss to Connors in the recent Bretton Woods, N.H., tournament. Otherwise, all the big names were present, with Connors and Vilas seeded to meet in the final.

But as Ashe said on the eve of the championship, "there will be a lot of upsets at Forest Hills."

Connors is not the shoe-in he was 12 months ago when he won three of the big four events. A lot of people are looking to either Vilas or Borg to win, with Connors, Ilie Nastase and Manuel Orantes next in line. But Connors said, "I'm ready. I've come to play."

While Connors' name has been missing from the championship rolls this year, he has won plenty of money taking challenge matches against Rod Laver and Newcombe at Las Vegas.

But he received the biggest boost last week when his legal problems with officers of the Association of Tennis Professionals and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. which have dragged on for months, were settled out of court. Connors received a "substantial sum" in settlement and now his mind is clear to concentrate on the thing he does best: play tennis.

If Connors needed another boost, it came yesterday when Ashe said, "Connors hasn't done anything this year. Just because he's the top seed and defending champion does not mean he'll win. You can't realistically put him among the top three."

Connors also has not forgotten Ashe's unkind remark after the Wimbledon final in July, when he won in upset in four sets, when he accused Connors of "choking."

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Takes Final Of Pro Event

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP)—Bjorn Borg, Sweden's 19-year-old tennis star, marked two important dates on his calendar after winning the U.S. pro championship for the second year in a row.

"First I'm going to Forest Hills for the U.S. Open and then home to Sweden to play in the Davis Cup match with Chile," Borg said last night after successfully defending his U.S. pro title at Longwood.

Borg, winner of 12 straight matches on the clay courts here, collected \$15,000 by defeating his friend, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Vilas, the 1974 Grand Prix champion and the leading point scorer on the circuit this year, had won 23 of his last 26 matches as he took the court against his traveling companion. He won the spin of the racket and the serve, then doubled back to start the match. In a 10-minute game of long rallies, he saved four break points in holding service.

In the third game, Vilas double-faulted again and finally was broken at love. Borg saved break points in the fourth and eighth games and broke Vilas again to end the set.

Vilas was broken twice and fell behind 5-0 in the second set. He rallied to break Borg in the seventh and ninth games. However, the South American was unable to hold his service in the 10th game.

Borg continued to apply the pressure and easily won the third set.

"I don't think Guillermo played too well," Borg said. "It seemed he was always hitting important shots out. I know he can play much better tennis."

"Bjorn played very well," Vilas said. "He hit high balls with a lot of top-spin. I couldn't play deep enough."

Vilas still heads the 1975 Grand Prix standings by more than 100 points; he has a total of 580 points, while Borg has 345 for fourth place. Manuel Orantes is second with 469 and Ilie Nastase third at 355.

Nastase Vilas

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Ilie Nastase completed his best week of tennis in a long time last night, defeating Bob Hewitt of South Africa, 7-6, 6-1, in the men's singles final of the \$50,000 Tennis Week Open tournament here.

Romanian, who won \$9,600 for his fine effort in the hour 22-minute match, did not lose a set in beating five opponents en route to his second championship here.

Rain halted the women's singles match in the second set, with Romania's Virginia Ruzici winning the first set 6-1, and tying 4-4 in the second with Mariana Simionescu, also of Romania. The match will be completed during the U.S. Open.

At Pittsburgh, Hunter beat his former teammate for the fourth time this season while Roy White and Thurman Munson supported him with four hits each, leading the Yankees to a 7-1 victory over Oakland. Hunter, 18-12, walked two and struck out nine—his season high—while limiting the A's to seven hits. All four of his appearances against the A's have resulted in complete-game victories, and in 36 innings he has limited them to only three runs, 15 singles and seven walks.

Twins 2, Brewers 1
At Milwaukee, Dave Goltz fired a seven-hitter for his 13th victory as Minnesota scored a 2-1 triumph over the Brewers. The victory was the Twins' 13th in the last 17 games while the Brewers dropped their 10th in the last 11.

Rangers 3, Tigers 2
At Arlington, Texas, Dave Moore's one-out single in the 10th inning scored Len Randle from third and gave the Rangers their fourth straight victory, a 3-2 decision over Detroit. The victory went to Gaylord Perry, 14-15, who has now given up only seven

Japanese Group Reported to Buy Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (UPI)—A report that the San Francisco Giants had been sold to a group of Japanese businessmen has been denied by club officials, but other baseball sources said that completion of such a deal was near.

The Tokyo-based group has offered about \$17 million for all the property of the National Exhibition Company, which owns the Giants, the team's minor league system, and a baseball-hotel complex in Arizona. Several weeks ago the company's board of directors instructed Horace Stoneham, who controls about 70 percent of the stock, to proceed with concluding some sort of sale.

When any major league team is sold, the other members of the league must approve the new ownership. There has been some reluctance by other National League teams to accept "outsiders," and some of them hoped that American buyers could be found for the Giants.

However, no one so far has matched the Japanese offer, and the National League is expected to be eager to keep the franchise in San Francisco, partly because the rivalry with the Los Angeles Dodgers has been so natural and so profitable.

The Japanese purchasers have indicated that

they would keep the team here and that they would appoint an American management team. This may satisfy the other clubs, and clear the way to consummating the deal.

If such a sale goes through, it will put pressure on the Oakland A's, owned by Charles Finley, to move out of the Bay Area. The A's have been doing better at the gate this season, but the baseball hierarchy, from commissioner Bowie Kuhn on down, is on record as doubting the feasibility of operating two teams in this area indefinitely. A domed stadium is waiting in Seattle and the American League has promised Seattle a team eventually, so if the Giants are to remain here with strong new financial backing, the implication is that the A's would move.

A news agency story that Stoneham had made a handshake agreement with the Japanese received prominent circulation here Monday.

"The Giants have not been sold," said Charles Rupert, executive vice-president of the team and Stoneham's son-in-law.

Baseball officials would prefer not to have definite and public action on this matter until after the World Series because of the Oakland and Seattle complications. In any case, no normal vote is likely in any case until that time.

Fatherly Advice Doesn't Help Tiant

BOSTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—When daddy gives advice, Sonny boy is supposed to listen. But Luis Tiant failed to heed his father's words last night and wound up with an 8-2 spanking by the California Angels.

Tiant's 36-year-old father, Luis, permitted to leave Cuba for four months to see his son pitch in the major leagues for the first time, was a former left-handed star for the New York Cubans.

After throwing a couple of pitches before the game, the elder Tiant handed the ball to his boy and advised him: "Keep the ball low and away and do your job."

Instead, Tiant grooved a pair of pitches to Andy Etchebarren and the Angels' catcher hit a homer and a two-run single.

"I don't feel sorry that I lost," said Tiant, whose 13th defeat in 28 decisions also was criticized by his mother, wife and son.

"I didn't want to lose in this situation but when everything is going wrong, you lose."

The Red Sox, losing to Ed Figueroa for the third time this season, took a 2-1 lead over their nemesis in the fourth inning on a grounder double by Jim Rice and an infield hit by Fred Lynn after Denny Doyle doubled and Carl Yastrzemski walked. Etchebarren, coming off a layoff because of a broken thumb, hit his second homer of the season to tie the score, 2-2, in the fifth, then smacked a bases-loaded single in the three-run seventh.

Yanks 7, A's 1

At New York, Jim "Catfish" Hunter beat his former teammate for the fourth time this season while Roy White and Thurman Munson supported him with four hits each, leading the Yankees to a 7-1 victory over Oakland. Hunter, 18-12, walked two and struck out nine—his season high—while limiting the A's to seven hits. All four of his appearances against the A's have resulted in complete-game victories, and in 36 innings he has limited them to only three runs, 15 singles and seven walks.

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earned runs in his last 88 innings of pitching.

Royals 4, Orioles 2
Orioles 3, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Mark Belanger cracked a tie-breaking homer in the fifth and scored on a wild throw in the eighth to spark Baltimore to a 3-2 victory over the

Royals in the second game for a split of a doubleheader. George Brett's double in the sixth scored the tie-breaking run in the opener, lifting the Royals to a 4-3 victory.

Belanger's two-out homer into the left-field bleachers was only his second of the season.



Pitcher Luis Tiant of the Red Sox watches his father, Luis, 69, toss one to home plate before game started.

Associated Press.

Cards Win Two From Astros

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (UPI)—If you get a lot of runs in the first game, usually the second game will be low scoring and vice versa. St. Louis pitcher Harry Rasmussen said in explaining the dramatic differences in last night's doubleheader against Houston.

"But I wasn't thinking about the first game," he added. "I was throwing straight as string in the first four innings of my game. I didn't have that much stuff."

The two games did have one thing in common: the Cardinals won them both to move up a half game within three—St. Louis leading Pittsburgh Pirates.

While the second game was calm and quick as Rasmussen successfully protected a 2-1 lead from the second inning, the first was wild and lasted 12 innings as St. Louis came from seven runs behind to nip the Astros, 10-8.

Both the Astros and Cardinals threatened several times in the extra innings, until Reggie Smith singled home Boke McBride in the 12th. McBride opened the inning with a single and took second on winning pitcher Al Hrabosky's sacrifice bunt. After Jose Sosa, the fourth Houston pitcher, intentionally walked Ted Simmons, Smith drove in the winning run.

Hrabosky, who raised his record

to 11-3, pitching 3 1-3 innings of relief, said it was confidence that brought St. Louis back from an 8-1 deficit going into the seventh inning. The Cardinals scored six runs in the seventh and two in the eighth on Mike Tyson's single to put the game into extra innings.

Pirates 5, Braves 2
At Pittsburgh, a six-run first inning highlighted by eight consecutive hits sparked the Pirates to an 8-2 victory over Atlanta as Larry Demery went the distance for the first time since Aug. 13 of last season.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 1
At Los Angeles, southpaw Doug Ruff tossed a three-hitter and Ron Cey cranked a three-run homer to pace the Dodgers to an 8-1 triumph over Philadelphia.

Giants 4, Expos 3
At San Francisco, Gary Thomsen, a strikeout victim in three previous at-bats, lined a homer to right with one out in the eighth to give Pete Falcone and the Giants a 4-3 victory over Montreal.

Mets 7, Padres 2
At San Diego, Randy Tate pitched his second complete game of the year and gained his first victory since July 25 as the New York Mets beat the Padres, 7-2.

Associated Press.

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Vancouver 000 000 000-11 2
Winnipeg 000 000 000-11 2
Yokohama 000 000 000-11 2

Second Game

Baltimore 000 000 000-11 2
Milwaukee 000 000 000-11 2
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-11 2
St. Louis 000 000 000-11 2
San Francisco 000 000 000-11 2
Philadelphia 000 000 000-11 2
Houston 0

